





## OVERSEAS NEWS

# US woos its labour leaders for help in post-freeze period

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 27

American labour leaders seem to be getting over their first fury at President Nixon's new economic programme. They are far from happy about the wage freeze and they still think the programme discriminates against labour and favours business. But their threatened counter actions have become somewhat milder, their tone less strident. The Administration, for its part, seems to have realised that its original harsh

## Attempted coup in Chad fails

Abidjan, August 27  
An attempt to overthrow President Tombalbaye of Chad and install a foreign-backed regime was foiled today, Fort Lamy Radio said.

The radio said the principal ring leader, Ahmed Abdallah, had committed suicide. Others involved in the attempt had been arrested.

It was not clear from the radio account whether Abdallah died in custody or killed himself to avoid arrest. The leaders of the coup were said to have planned "to dismiss the most patriotic members of the Government and install a puppet Government in foreign pay." The radio gave no other details, but said President Tombalbaye would address the nation as soon as possible.

Reports reaching Abidjan said sections of Fort Lamy were sealed by troops. Tanks patrolled the streets and guarded buildings and offices. Communications with other countries, but early today, remained broken. Airfields were also closed, but diplomats

reported at least one airliner was allowed to take off during the morning.

In Paris, sources said Abdallah was a civilian who held no official post. There was no indication of his political beliefs or how powerful was the President, who is 53, has his backing.

He has been facing revolt — mainly by dissident nomadic tribesmen — for years. He has received French military backing against the rebels. Although France completed the withdrawal of her expeditionary force of foreign legionnaires in June, she left more than 1,000 troops on permanent assignment.

There has traditionally been antagonism between the southerners and the nomadic northern tribes. The northern tribes live in the Sahara and have formed the bulk of the rebels against the President. — UPI and Reuters.

## Hopes of US-Cuba detente unfounded

From our Correspondent: Washington, August 27

There has been speculation here — perhaps inevitably — that the recent change in Sino-American relations might be followed by better relations with Cuba. Such speculation, however, appears to have little or no justification.

Officials here claim that the Cuban situation is wholly different from the Chinese. Whereas the Chinese leaders had been giving evidence of a desire for improved relations, Dr Castro has given every appearance — at best — of indifference.

Indeed on April 19 he employed his own rather florid brand of vituperation to pour scorn on the idea. Subsequent statements from Havana have been along the same lines.

It is also pointed out here that Dr Castro has been making it clear that he intends to pursue the two principal policies which provoked the original rupture in relations with the US, and every other nation in this hemisphere except Mexico: intervention with military aid and other means on behalf of revolutionary movements in the hemisphere, and the maintenance of close military ties with the Soviet Union.

Cuba is no potential world power. Lack of official relations with Dr Castro is not considered of major importance. There is no serious internal pressure to reestablish relations, or even direct contact, with him. Nor does Washington feel under particular external pressure to do so.

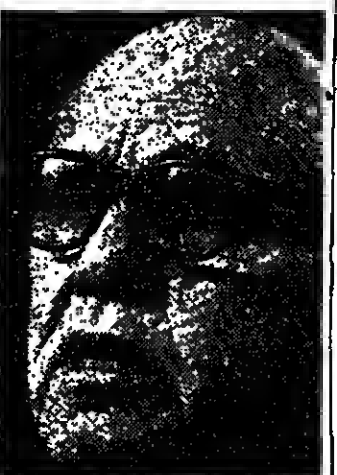
Chile is the only Latin-American country to join Mexico, in the last seven years, in establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba. Jamaica had exchanged consular facilities when she was admitted to the Organisation of American States.

The overwhelming majority of the members of the OAS, therefore, are in the same boat with the US in ostracising Dr Castro. Nor are they pressing for change. So any announcement that Mr Nixon is to descend on Havana for friendly talks would cause even greater astonishment than did the news about the Peking visit.

Dr Castro is likely to visit Peru during his trip to Chile. President Velasco Alvarado, of Peru, said the visit would not be official "because we do not have relations. But that does not rule out my going to the airport to meet him."

But the effort seems to have got off to an unfortunate start. Just as the Secretary of Labour, Mr George Meaney, the president of the AFL-CIO, that he and the nation's other union leaders would be fully consulted in planning for the period after the wage-price freeze ends, details began to leak out of an earlier attempt by the Administration to get Mr Meaney out of his job.

According to the "Washington Post," the White House, at the beginning of this week, had tried to persuade the US Chamber of Commerce to press for legislation making it mandatory for labour leaders to retire at 70. Mr Meaney has just



Mr George Meaney

became 77. The Chamber turned down the suggestion. The irascible Mr Meaney seems for once to have been amused by the abortive efforts of the White House, but the incident is scarcely likely to stir him to greater cooperation.

Some inkling of the way the Administration is thinking about the important post-wage-price freeze period was given today by Mr George Romney, the Secretary of Housing.

At a press conference Mr Romney recommended the creation of a wage-price board after the freeze ends. He said that the time had come to put an end to the "abuse of accumulated power" by business and organised labour.

The review board, he said, should be given power to enforce its ruling through the courts and the Department of Justice. The board should put a curb on profits as well as wages.

Although the idea of establishing permanent, enforceable control over wages and prices was anathema to President Nixon only a few weeks ago, it is daily becoming clearer that in fact they must, and almost certainly will, be imposed at least for a period after the end of the formal freeze.



Kaunda and Kapwepwe together in London negotiating Zambia's independence in 1964

## Lull in battle for power

From DAVID MARTIN: Luangwa, August 27

SIMON KAPWEPWE is a forceful and intelligent man, more able and threatening than his detractors in Zambia now credit. But above all he is a Bemba leader — a crucial factor for President Kaunda has no tribal base.

Only yesterday, President Kaunda laughed at suggestions that Mr Kapwepwe's resignation from the Cabinet to form a new opposition would present the greatest challenge of his political career. He thought Mr Kapwepwe's new party — the United Progressive Party — would have only "nuisance value."

While Mr Kapwepwe is likely to prove of considerable nuisance value there is no question of the alliance between the UPP and the African National Congress defeating the ruling UNIP at present.

Mr Kapwepwe admitted that the UPP and Congress, so far, had little in common. Apart from the Bombs on the Copperbelt, and in the Northern Province, Mr Kapwepwe can expect support from malcontents in the urban areas where there

are complaints of rising prices, and lack of housing.

Dr Kaunda, obsessed with retaining a tribal balance in his Government, refuses to drop people, powerful in their own tribes, who have been politically discredited.

There is now a lull, but it is a deceptive pause, for as UNIP seeks to gather and hold support, Mr Kapwepwe is organising.

As the parties try to gather support a rise in tribal hostility is inevitable, and on the Copperbelt, which provides 95 per cent of Zambia's

export earnings, this could erupt into open violence.

Mr Kaunda says he would prefer to fight politically, but stresses he will not tolerate violence. If he felt forced to ban Congress and UPP he would rule out escalation to make Zambia a one-party State.

There are pressing economic problems and the potential threat of Mr Kapwepwe's return to power in the coming months. It is in the economic field that the most persuasive answer to Mr Kapwepwe lies. But Dr Kaunda must try to douse the passions and hold the Copperbelt.

From CHRISTOPHER PARKER: Lusaka, August 27

President Kaunda today accused his erstwhile boyhood friend, Simon Kapwepwe, a former Vice-President of Zambia, of leading the new Opposition party in an attempt to topple the Government with assistance from South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal.

He gave a warning that he would break no nonsense from the United Progressive Party (UPP) whose formation was announced by Mr Kapwepwe six days ago, that unless "subversive" activities of the UPP and Zambia's other Opposition party, Harry Nkumbula's African National Congress, were halted, he would ban them. Both parties decided to form an alliance on Tuesday

to pose the greatest threat yet encountered by the Zambian Government since independence seven years ago.

Addressing a press conference in the Luangwa Valley game reserve, where he is on a 10-day holiday, President Kaunda said he was prepared at first to view democratically Mr Kapwepwe's new party, which has yet to be officially registered. But later when he realised that "these people are serving the interests of dangerous forces — racialists," he decided to allow them to use money coming from outside to destroy the peace and stability of Zambia.

In his first public comment on Mr Kapwepwe's defection from his Administration and emergence as leader of the UPP, Dr Kaunda said: "Mr Kapwepwe's move is part and parcel of an international intrigue against the Zambian revolution." He added that he was not talking "about East and West. I am talking about South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia."

Dr Kaunda said the three countries sought to disrupt the stability of Zambia. Answering a question, he said he would not rule out the possibility that they would try to stage a coup d'état. But, the President added, his Government was ready to meet any challenge.

Dr Kaunda said that, politically, his ruling United National Independence Party was not worried by the challenge from Mr Kapwepwe, whose charges of Government corruption and economic mismanagement he rejected.

The 47-year-old President who has been in power since Zambia gained independence from Britain in 1964, accused South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, of hoping to "split Zambia into two Bantustans" by exploiting tribal rivalry.

Mr Vorster, he said, hoped to see Zambia disintegrate because of the tribal rivalry, and was trying to give an impression of a "Bemba" Kapwepwe, a Bemba, was a leader of this powerful northern tribe. South Africa was "trying to isolate a Bemba," he added.

President Kaunda also charged Rhodesia with having "maliciously" over-supply of maize. — Reuters.

## Passport problem debated

An international congress in Amsterdam recommended that people holding passports issued by a Commonwealth country should be considered British subjects. This would give them the right to move about and work in Commonwealth countries if Britain joins the European Economic Community.

The resolution was adopted at a congress on the position of foreign and coloured workers in Britain, Holland, and West Germany. The congress was organised by the Anne Frank Foundation of Amsterdam and the Netherlands United Nations Association.

The congress also urged that nationals from Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles be given the same rights as Dutchmen to work anywhere in Commonwealth countries.

The resolutions said the EEC Ministerial Council must give permission for this, and pointed out that overseas nationals of this right at present.

The congress expressed concern about the situation because, with Britain in EEC, the position of Dutch nationals overseas could be seen as a precedent for harking, for instance, to the rights of West Indians from EEC countries.

It was felt that to prevent exploitation of foreign nationals in Western Europe, the activities of various organisations must be coordinated and that efforts should be made to achieve one multi-national organisation in West Europe. — Reuters.

## Goodman expected to hold Second new talks in Rhodesia

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, August 27

The British and Rhodesian Governments have been negotiating by message, to see if the "final gap" can be bridged and a settlement agreed. I understand that the new Rhodesian concessions have been forthcoming, and that the return of Lord Goodman and his team is expected shortly.

Political sources say that since Lord Goodman left here in the first week of July, after a fortnight of talks, messages have been exchanged through South Africa. There are no direct links between Salisbury and Whitehall.

The sources said that when the talks adjourned the two sides had reached stalemate on African franchise qualifications for the party stage.

The Rhodesians were insisting on some form of tax qualification, as is the case now. The British held out for education, income and property qualifications. Whitehall feared that a tax-based franchise could be meddled with too easily, and would be difficult to assess fairly.

The Rhodesians are believed to have shifted their position. The way may be clear for the early return of Lord Goodman to confirm that the concessions are genuine.

Michael Lake adds: Lord Goodman will go to Rhodesia — possibly next weekend — in pursuance of his mission to discover if the Rhodesian Government is ever prepared to concede the principle of eventual African majority rule.

There is no question of the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, going to Salisbury until an agreement is ready. He will not go to haggle. If he went and found himself confronted with a change of mind by the Rhodesian Cabinet, he would fly home.

It is likely that Sir Alec means what he said when he took office — that he would accept a settlement once more on the British principles which he helped to draw up when Prime Minister in 1963-64.

The real question is whether on receipt of a negative answer from Salisbury, the Government will lift sanctions. Although a settlement once more on the British principles which he helped to draw up when Prime Minister in 1963-64.

Another bill giving local authorities power to segregate — apartheid-style — such facilities as parks and swimming pools has also been delayed and a Government spokesman said he could give no indication when the draft would be completed. — Reuters.

The messages are said to have dealt mainly with the one major outstanding point — the voting qualifications for Africans in stage one of a settlement Constitution.

Both sides are said to have agreed in principle to a two-stage plan. The first stage sees the advancement of Africans towards parity in Parliament, while maintaining separate voters' rolls for black and white. The next stage calls for the establishment of a single roll, and a non-racial meritocracy, in which Africans would one day form the majority.

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## Second secret trial

From our Correspondent: Salisbury, August 27

A second completely secret trial — where even the charges were withheld — opened in Rhodesia on Wednesday. An African appeared before the vicinal magistrate, Mr G. R. at the farming town of Ka-

about 130 miles north-west of Salisbury. Mr Rose agreed to a secret trial after an application by the prosecution in the Criminal Procedure Evidence Act.

The prosecutor made application in the following terms: that the name of the accused, the charge on which he was being prosecuted, and the place of his trial, be withheld from being disclosed.

Then yesterday, in the trial of Bulawayo, a similar application was accepted by magistrate, Mr H. C. Duffell. In this case, even the race and of the accused are not known.

The trials come a few weeks after 129 African National guerrillas crossed the border from Zambia and surrendered to Rhodesian immigrants authorities without a shot being fired.

At the time, intelligence sources said President Kaunda had ordered the guerrillas to cross the border, and the rivalry between the Nationalist organisations, partly because the President feared the men were attacking the embryo United Progressive Party, now led by Simon Kapwepwe.

## TELEVISION

The "One Pair of Eyes" at 9 10 on BBC-2 belong to Montague of Beaulieu (of cars and lordly commercialism). Anthony Mann's brief Western series ends on the up-beat with "The Man from Laramie" (BBC-1 at 6 45). "Aquarius" (London ITV at 11 10) is a repeat, but a good one — on Durer and Nuremberg.

### BBC-1

9 50 a.m. Powerboat 71: Eleventh "Daily Express" International Offshore Powerboat Race.

12 15 p.m. Two in a Tiger: Flying.

12 40 Weather.

12 45 Grandstand: 12 50 Football Preview, 1 15, 5 20 Powerboat 71, 1 35, 2 25, 3 35: Racing from Goodwood. 1 45 The Harvest Nursery Handicap, 2 15 March Stakes, 2 45 Chesterfield Cup Handicap, 3 15 The Goodwood Mile (Group 2), 2 20, 2 50, 3 20, 4 30 International Athletics: 4 55 Close.

Great Britain v. West Germany, 3 45 Rugby League: The Lancashire Cup Final, 4 50 Results.

5 45 Pink Panther.

6 5 News.

11 55 Great Zoot of the World: Frankfurt.

6 45 Western "The Man from Laramie" with James Stewart.

8 25 It's Lulu.

9 10 The Man Called Ironside.

10 0 News.

### BBC-2

10 15 Match of the Day.

11 15 Parkinson.

12 15 Weather.

BBC WALES (as BBC-1 except): 12 15 p.m. Radi Hs. 8 15-6 45 Toni Ac Aloha.

10 15-11 15 Match of the Day.

12 15 News.

ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC-1 except): 12 2 a.m. Regional Weather.

10 15 Film: "Carve her Name with Pride" with Virginia McKenna, Paul Scofield and Jack Warner.

4 55 Close.

7 30 News and Sport.

7 45 Powerboat 71: International Offshore Powerboat Race.

8 25 Cousin Bette.

9 10 One Pair of Eyes: You're Never Alone with a Sately Home.

10 0 TV Wonderland: International Radio and Television Exhibition in Berlin.

10 45 Film Night: Introducing Kirk Douglas.

11 15 News.

### ITV

LONDON WEEKEND

11 20 a.m. RAC Road Report.

11 25 Farmhouse Kitchen.

11 50 Thunderbirds.

12 45 p.m. News.

12 50 World of Sport.

12 55 On the Ball.

1 20 Racing: 1 30 Bath: 1 45 Newcastle: 2 0 Bath: 2 15 Newcastle: 2 30 Bath: 2 45 Newcastle: 3 0 Bath.

3 10 Boxing from Los Angeles.

3 55 Results, Scores, News.

4 0 Wrestling.

4 0 Results Service.

5 40 Catweazle.

5 40 Albert and Victoria.

6 10 News from ITN.

6 15 No. That's Me Over Here with Bourle Corbett.

6 45 Des O'Connor Show.

7 45 Nearest and Dearest.

8 15 Film: Up from the Beach, with Cliff Robertson, Marlon Goring, and Broderick Crawford.

10 0 News at Ten.

10 10 The Guardians: "The Dirty Man in the World."

11 10 Best of Aquarius: "Nuremberg—City of the Master Singers and the Master Race."

12 40 a.m. Photograph: "Fleet Street's not a Place."

ANGLIA—12 15 p.m. All Our Yesterdays. 12 45 News. 12 50 Golden Show. 7 15 Doctor at Large. 7 35 Jokers Wild. 8 5 Des O'Connor Show. 9 5 Film: "A Monster from Outer Space." 10 0 News. 10 10 Film continued. 10 45

## Today

Show. 8 15 Living it up. 10 0 News. 10 10 The Guardians. 11 10 Marcus Welby, MD. 12 10 a.m. Reflection. 12 15 Close.

CHANNEL—12 45 p.m. News. 12 50 a.m. London. 5 15 Man from U.N.C.L.E. 5 30 London. 6 15 News. 6 45 Film: "Witness for the Prosecution." 9 0 Des O'Connor Show. 10 0 News. 10 10 The Guardians. 11 10 Strange Report. 12 midnight Weather.

MIOLANDS (ATV)—12 10 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 12 15 Joe 90. 12 45 News. 12 50 a.m. London. 5 15 Lost in Space. 6 10 News. 6 15 The Bidouge. 8 45 Film: "The Octor and the Girl," with Glenn Ford, Charles Coburn, Gloria De Haven, and Janet Leigh. 8 55 The Smith Family. 9 0 Des O'Connor Show. 10 0 News. 10 10 The Guardians. 11 10 Oldest Man in the World. 11 10 Whiplash. 11 30 Popeye. 11 45 Personally Speaking. 12 0 Greatcoat Show. 12 10 a.m. Close.

NORTHERN (Grassdale)—11 55 a.m. Stingray. 12 20 p.m. Spiderman. 12 45 News. 12 50 a.m. London. 5 15 Lost in Space. 6 10 News. 6 15 The Bidouge. 8 45 Film: "The Octor and the Girl," with Glenn Ford, Charles Coburn, Gloria De Haven, and Janet Leigh. 8 55 The Smith Family. 9 0 Des O'Connor Show. 10 0 News. 10 10 The Guardians. 11 10 Oldest Man in the World. 11 10 Whiplash. 11 30 Popeye. 11 45 Personally Speaking. 12 0 Greatcoat Show. 12 10 a.m. Close.

SOUTHERN—12 15 p.m. Regional Weather. 12 15 All Our Yesterdays. 12 45 News. 12 50 a.m. London. 5 15 Lost in Space. 6 10 News. 6 15 The Bidouge. 8 45 Film: "The Octor and the Girl," with Glenn Ford, Charles Coburn, Gloria De Haven, and Janet Leigh. 8 55 The Smith Family. 9 0 Des O'Connor Show. 10 0 News. 10 10 The Guardians. 11 10 Oldest Man in the World. 11 10 Whiplash. 11 30 Popeye. 11 45 Personally Speaking. 12 0 Greatcoat Show. 12 10 a.m. Close.

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# Chou will ask Nixon for US withdrawal

Judith Todd

Law: but

Justice

From our Correspondent

Salisbury, August 27

Chinese leaders will ask President Nixon to withdraw all American troops from South-east Asia, Japan, Formosa, and South Korea, the Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said today in an interview with a Yugoslav newspaper.

The newspaper, "Vjesnik," quotes Mr Chou as saying that if Mr Nixon refused to end the Indo-China fighting, "China would support those peoples' struggle until their final victory. We have told the Vietnamese comrades that China is prepared for the biggest national sacrifice."

The newspaper's editor, Mr Dara Janekovic, interviewed Mr Chou in Peking. Much of the interview dealt with US-Chinese relations and with Mr Nixon's planned trip to China.

Mr Chou was reported as saying that the war had spread across Indo-China since President Nixon came to power. Then he listed China's demands.

"The first demand that must be fulfilled is bringing the Indo-China war to an end and pulling all the US and other troops out of that area. The US Administration has to grasp the fact that if it wishes to ease tension in the Far East, US troops should withdraw from Formosa, the Formosa Strait, South Korea, Japan, and Thailand as well — but, first of all from Indo-China," he said.

In a paraphrase, the newspaper reported that Mr Chou said that in the talks with Mr Nixon, China "is going to ask the US above all to meet peoples' demands in Vietnam and all through Indo-China. In case of a US negative posture, China would support those peoples' struggle until their final victory."

Mr Chou denied the contention of newspapers in Hungary and Czechoslovakia that the Sino-American rapprochement and China's more outward-looking foreign policy were a threat to Europe. "China is only opposed to domination of the world by the two Super Powers and its division by them," he told "Vjesnik."

He said the rapprochement, logically, should have no effect on Europe.

"Let us be more precise," he said. "If we were attacked from above, from the north, by the

Belgrade, August 27

The enter-tainers:

Rush... calls the Chancellor... the toughest job... Jackling... to some Germans... Sauvagnargues... a joy to listen to

...the Russian, Piotr Ahrasimov... once a protégé of Khrushchev, was usually first out of the room and often managed to say nothing in a few well-chosen words that made his audience laugh. He has had the toughest job of all during these exacting 17 months, for the Four-Power negotiations have necessarily been a case of three to one.

Towards the end he managed to give the impression that as far as he was concerned the agreement could be signed then and there, but that it was being held up by his stubborn colleagues.

The German of the French Ambassador, Jean Sauvagnargues, is a joy to listen to even when he is saying that he has nothing to say. A tall man of Gallic temperament, he was out to see that French interests were adequately represented in the negotiations. He was Minister (economics) at the British Embassy, George Brown sent him to Bonn some three years ago in preference to Sir Con O'Neill, who so wanted the service when he didn't get it.

The American Ambassador is Kenneth Rush, the former president of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation who was appointed to Bonn by President Nixon in 1969. He is a transparently honest man, who on his appointment, admitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he hadn't much of a clue about West German politics.

He has now. He is a personal friend of Richard Nixon, to whom he taught law at Duke University in 1937. Rush is also on the best of terms with the Bonn Establishment. He calls the Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt the Foreign Minister, Walter.

What is reputed to be the oldest welfare state for old people in Europe, the "Fuggerei" in Augsburg, is celebrating its 450th anniversary. It was founded on August 23, 1521, by the brothers Ulrich, Georg, and Jakob Fugger, as home for Catholic citizens of the town who had fallen on hard times through no fault of their own.

One of the residents of the Fuggerei in the late 17th century, was Franz Mozart, the great grandfather of Wolfgang Amadeus. Franz Mozart had lost his job for burying the body of a burgomaster's illegitimate assistant in the consecrated ground of a Catholic churchyard.

The warden of the Fuggerei evidently regarded this act as being less heinous than did the town authorities. The brothers Fugger did not allow their tenants to live rent-free. They charged them a Rhinish guilder a year. Today that reckoned to be DM 1.72 (about 26p).

A man from Sierra Leone once told me that he found the climate of Freetown much more congenial than that of Bonn. In the dryest of languages, the German weather service has just delivered a study of the climatic conditions in the Bonn area "at the request of a group of town planners. The meteorologists found that on an average of 30 days a year the town is in an area of over-heated climate."

On 21 to 23 days — for sensitive people on 45 to 53 days — there was a "marked oppressiveness." Because of a lack of movement in the atmosphere the overheating was likely to last in summer and early autumn until 9 or 10 p.m.

On average the area had 71 foggy days a year, 23.3 fair days and 188.3 dull ones. But a word of comfort. The lack of air movement, caused by the high surrounding countryside, provides Bonn with mild winters and warm summers. And from the east we get no more than breezes. The winds are nearly always from the west.

Germany has just experienced its first employers' strike. In the Bavarian town of Fuesen, 36 of the 39 publicans shut up shop for a day in protest against the levying of a local tax on beer.

One of the blacklegs was forbidden to take part by his wife, described by the local paper as a resolute lady. Another was expecting several busloads of tourists on that day and felt he could not let them down, while the third was merely the manager of his pub and waited in vain for instructions from head office in Munich.

The mayor of the town was extremely annoyed about the strike and said that he would be sending a police car to the town to see that the law was kept. On the other hand, the mayor of the neighbouring town of Schwangau. But nobody used the buses and after three hours they were withdrawn. The three blacklegging pubs, however, were surrounded by customers all day.

Es war einmal. Extract from the exchange-market column of the "Börsen Rundschau" 25 years ago: First-class nanny goat, four months old, for gent's suit, size 48, or cloth and accessories.

Six handkerchiefs and a roll of white sewing thread for 20 jam jars.

## NORMAN CROSSLAND

### Letter from Bonn

The enter-tainers:

Rush... calls the Chancellor... the toughest job... Jackling... to some Germans... Sauvagnargues... a joy to listen to

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The American Ambassador is Kenneth Rush, the former president of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation who was appointed to Bonn by President Nixon in 1969. He is a transparently honest man, who on his appointment, admitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he hadn't much of a clue about West German politics.

He has now. He is a personal friend of Richard Nixon, to whom he taught law at Duke University in 1937. Rush is also on the best of terms with the Bonn Establishment. He calls the Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt the Foreign Minister, Walter.

What is reputed to be the oldest welfare state for old people in Europe, the "Fuggerei" in Augsburg, is celebrating its 450th anniversary. It was founded on August 23, 1521, by the brothers Ulrich, Georg, and Jakob Fugger, as home for Catholic citizens of the town who had fallen on hard times through no fault of their own.

One of the residents of the Fuggerei in the late 17th century, was Franz Mozart, the great grandfather of Wolfgang Amadeus. Franz Mozart had lost his job for burying the body of a burgomaster's illegitimate assistant in the consecrated ground of a Catholic churchyard.

The warden of the Fuggerei evidently regarded this act as being less heinous than did the town authorities. The brothers Fugger did not allow their tenants to live rent-free. They charged them a Rhinish guilder a year. Today that reckoned to be DM 1.72 (about 26p).

A man from Sierra Leone once told me that he found the climate of Freetown much more congenial than that of Bonn. In the dryest of languages, the German weather service has just delivered a study of the climatic conditions in the Bonn area "at the request of a group of town planners. The meteorologists found that on an average of 30 days a year the town is in an area of over-heated climate."

On 21 to 23 days — for sensitive people on 45 to 53 days — there was a "marked oppressiveness." Because of a lack of movement in the atmosphere the overheating was likely to last in summer and early autumn until 9 or 10 p.m.

On average the area had 71 foggy days a year, 23.3 fair days and 188.3 dull ones. But a word of comfort. The lack of air movement, caused by the high surrounding countryside, provides Bonn with mild winters and warm summers. And from the east we get no more than breezes. The winds are nearly always from the west.

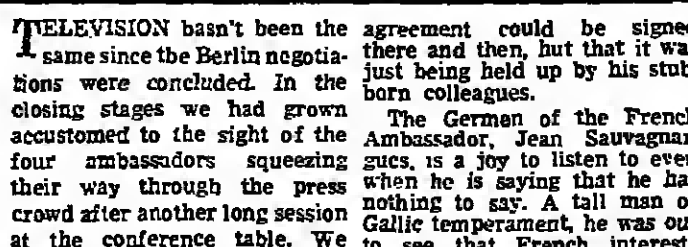
Germany has just experienced its first employers' strike. In the Bavarian town of Fuesen, 36 of the 39 publicans shut up shop for a day in protest against the levying of a local tax on beer.

One of the blacklegs was forbidden to take part by his wife, described by the local paper as a resolute lady. Another was expecting several busloads of tourists on that day and felt he could not let them down, while the third was merely the manager of his pub and waited in vain for instructions from head office in Munich.

The mayor of the town was extremely annoyed about the strike and said that he would be sending a police car to the town to see that the law was kept. On the other hand, the mayor of the neighbouring town of Schwangau. But nobody used the buses and after three hours they were withdrawn. The three blacklegging pubs, however, were surrounded by customers all day.

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## Trade unions call general strike in West Bengal

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 27

West Bengal today went through yet another of its periodic bandhs (shutdowns) for more comprehensive than former strikes — in response to a call by half a dozen trade unions. With police and paramilitary forces fully mobilised and the army standing by, the bandhs were almost peaceful by West Bengal standards.

Under a standing agreement between labour employers and the Government, the cost of living allowance paid to workers increases automatically whenever there is a sizeable increase in price levels. During last month, however, prices in West Bengal fell unexpectedly and employers, who have been claiming that labour indiscipline has eroded their profits, insisted on the cost of living allowance being cut. The trade unions refused to accept a reduction because, they claimed, wages were already low especially in the jute industry, one of West Bengal's mainstays.

The Central Labour Minister, Mr Khakhar, persuaded the jute industry last night not to enforce a wage cut but in spite of this the trade unions failed to call off the bandh.

All trade unions are of course backing the demand of the Marxist Communist Party that elections in West Bengal should be held in January or February at the same time as those in other States which have not had elections since 1967. But since Bengal has had three elections since then, Mrs Gandhi is inclined to prolong President's rule there until elections can be held in a peaceful atmosphere and have a reasonable chance of yielding a stable Government.

So it is not feared that any possible Government aid to stop the present rash of mergers and liquidations would in any way muzzle free expression of opinion. In the meantime, the Netherlands Journalists' Association has indicated some of the possible remedies.

A key proposal made by the association is for the establishment of a fund, independent of the Government, which would provide credit facilities for the press.

There are precedents for the Government giving subsidies for certain activities difficult for newspapers to invest for technical improvements. The memorandum also pressed for radical measures to preserve the diversity of the Dutch press as a function of democracy.

The present Government has only been in office a short time and has not yet got round to dealing with the press crisis. But there is general agreement here that a diverse and competitive press is essential in a healthy democracy.

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## East Germany to cooperate

Berlin, August 27

East Germany is well satisfied with the Four Power draft agreement on Berlin and intends to take a constructive attitude in the inter-German talks which are expected to start next month.

The draft, now awaiting approval by the Governments of the Big Four, is praised for recognising East German sovereignty and limiting West German rights in West Berlin.

"Neues Deutschland," the official East German party newspaper, said today that the limitation placed by the agreement on West German political activity in West Berlin was an important step towards lessening tension in Europe and securing peace.

"This much can be said today: the German Democratic Republic will continue to take a constructive attitude so that this important work to lessen tension will have a successful conclusion," the newspaper said.

What may have sugared the reception by "Neues Deutschland" is a quirkiness in interpretation. While the paper sees the most important facet of the fact that "West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may be ruled by it," Western observers are

implying that the draft in effect recognises West Berlin as a Federal State.

In Bonn vital details of the Berlin draft became public knowledge by courtesy of the West German press, aided by a well-informed leak.

"To the best of my knowledge the details published in the newspapers are correct," the Government spokesman Herr Ahlers said.

The terms looked eminently favourable to the West Germans, particularly two conditions re-affirmed political links between West Berlin and West Germany, including the right of West Germany to represent West Berliners abroad. — UPI.

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## Queen's escape

Queen Zeid, mother of King Hussein, had been aboard a Jordanian airliner damaged by an explosion at Madrid airport, the Jordanian Embassy in Madrid confirmed yesterday.

The explosion occurred hours after the Queen had left the plane at Istanbul.

The Dutch Government has set aside an initial sum of 10 million guilders (£1,165,000) to help out the Dutch press, now facing a serious economic crisis.

As a short-term measure the Government made available half this amount in 1971. The remainder will be paid out next year, although the newspapers themselves regard this as no more than a drop in the ocean.

Agreement still has to be reached among the newspaper proprietors themselves on a basis for the distribution of the money. However, it is already known that the highest slice will go to the Socialist national newspaper "Het Vrije Volk," which is expected to get 735,000 guilders (£88,000) according to informed sources.

Only recently the Netherlands Journalists' Association published a memorandum on the grave condition of Dutch daily newspapers. It said that, in the middle of 1970, operating costs jumped while advertising revenue, the main source of income, remained the same.

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## Government aid for Dutch press

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## TELEVISION

**BBC-1**

7.55 a.m. Nat. Zindagi Naya van: For Pakistan and Indian viewers.

8.00 a.m. Close.

8.15 a.m. Close.

8.30 a.m. Close.

8.45 a.m. Close.

9.00 a.m. Close.

**BBC-2**

1.50 p.m. Cricket: John Player League: Essex v. Warwickshire and Lancashire v. Wests.

2.00 p.m. Close.

2.15 p.m. Close.

2.30 p.m. Close.

2.45 p.m. Close.

3.00 p.m. Close.

**ITV**

11.00 a.m. Morning Service from Argyle Congregational Church, Bath.

11.15 a.m. Close.

11.30 a.m. Close.

11.45 a.m. Close.

12.00 p.m. Close.

12.15 p.m. Close.

**RADIO**

7.55 a.m. Close.

8.00 a.m. Close.

8.15 a.m. Close.

8.30 a.m. Close.

8.45 a.m. Close.

9.00 a.m. Close.

**RADIO 1**

7.55 a.m. Close.

8.00 a.m. Close.

8.15 a.m. Close.











ALTHOUGH ROME is certainly the headquarters of Italian film production, some films do get made in Milan, far from the palm trees of Babylon-on-the-Tiber. The director most faithful to the Lombard capital is, of course, Ermanno Olmi, who, ever since "Il Posto," has hardly made a film anywhere else. His latest is called "Durante l'Estate" ("During the Summer"), and it is indeed set in a deserted summertime Milan—the shops are mostly closed, and one has to wander through the streets looking for an open café. The heat seems to fall solidly like a lead weight between the towering walls of the buildings, oppressive like that megalomaniac architecture which has sprouted in Milan since the war and the Italian economic miracle.

And yet it is the summer which seems to act as the agent that brings our two protagonists together, even if only temporarily. In the deserted streets, they meet as if on a desert island or, to change the metaphor, as in a beleaguered city from which all the inhabitants have fled.

He (for in the Chaplinesque film, the characters have no names) is sometimes called Professor, and indeed, in Olmi's original outline of the film (he never prepares a script) he was supposed to be a teacher who falls in love with one of his students. But when Olmi found his ideal actor among the crowds of nonprofessionals he tested, the story changed completely. Since his actor actually made his living by colouring maps, accordingly, that is what the hero of the film does. But in the Olmi film it is always getting into trouble with his editor over which colours for which country. They want him to colour the Grand Duchy of Tuscany yellow, for example, but he maintains that the Grand Duchy just has to be blue as that colour is far more in agreement with the spirit of Tuscany.

Our hero refuses to compromise on this important point and decides to throw up his job rather than to give in. And then (for the film is like those Russian dolls—we keep on finding out that the true subject of the film is, not what we thought it was going to be) we discover that he has in fact another source of income. His chief interest,



still from Olmi's "During the Summer"

Richard Roud reports from Italy on the latest film from the director of 'Il Posto': 'During the Summer' is Olmi's most visually elaborate film . . . and one of his best.

## Miracle in Milan

in life is in awakening in the people he meets the notion that they are nature's noblemen—with the conviction that once they are aware of it, they will begin to play the part, and in living it, become it.

In a post office, for example, he spies

a man of 65 with a distinguished profile and an air of great dignity about him. He follows him about in order to find out his name, and when he does, he rushes to the Records Office and discovers that indeed there was a noble family once called Quaracina. Whether

this particular man actually is descended from that family is of little importance: he sits down, paints up a coat-of-arms, and sends it to a very surprised Signor Quaracina. Naturally, he makes a small charge for his efforts. One day he bumps into a young and

attractive girl on the street. He doesn't succeed in talking with her, but he and his friend turn up at his own flat a few weeks later giving away free samples of soap powders. At first, she is only amused by his unprepossessing appearance but gradually becomes attracted by his kindness and charm. He explains to her his life's work, and tells her that she could be a Princess—that she is a Princess if she but knew it.

Alas, their idyll is of short duration, the authorities, alerted by Signor Quaracina's son, step in. Our hero is arrested for "false imputation of nobility for profit." His case is aggravated by the fact that Quaracina is an old-age pensioner, and Italian law on swindling is far heavier in such cases.

During the trial the girl is called to the stand, and the ironic prosecutor makes her admit that our hero made her a Princess. A Princess, indeed, he snorts: in that case, I must be His Majesty, himself. "At this moment," she replies with all the dignity of an exiled sovereign, "you are not even a Gentleman."

Pretty heady stuff for 1971, and there is more to come: in the final scene we see the Professor behind his prison bars, and there in the street below is the girl. In the final shot, he calls out to her "Principessa, Principessa," and she acknowledges the title. "I said the film was Chaplinesque, didn't I, and I must confess that it worked on me. Because Olmi believes it, he can make us believe in it too, and I didn't leave the cinema dry-eyed."

But "During the Summer" is also Olmi's most visually elaborate film. He has found the perfect leit-motif for his enigmatic Metropolis in a hideous skyscraper (not the sleek Pirelli building, but the fortress-like one with a cantilevered set of upper storeys) and it is to this threatening image that the film constantly returns. Olmi, who also photographed the film, is careful to show us his hero in relation to this awful skyscraper outside his window, and he reinforces these minatory camera movements with the sound of predatory jets blasting over the empty streets of the city. And I suppose it is this counter-pointing which serves to keep the film from ever being too sentimental, and makes of it one of Olmi's best.

## JAZZ FINDS

### A HOME

Robert Waterhouse reports on the new centre for the big names of jazz and its experiment

MUSIC, NOT SHOWBIZ. That's the general purpose of the Jazz Centre Society, who moved one step nearer to providing a "home" for jazz this country at the weekend when it opened their new base, the Cotin Club in Belisle Park. Hundreds of knowledgeable young supporters crowded into the club's inappropriate Bacchanalian surroundings to hear Surman and Friends bring us in a jazz to a climax with a rousing Surman—who lives in bucolic seclusion because his two American sidemen are still not allowed to give his services free for the occasion: at one point during the set, he enthused his audience that all talking stopped—except at har. There, in fact, was the social dilemma in microcosm: a non-paying, charitable organisation who depended on bar takings for viability. For conservatism of some kind began in splendid fashion when Ronnie Scott—the nearest thing to a jazz club impresario we have—opened up with his on the dot of eight and proceeded to play us his new warship, a Mike Carr, Scott's organist, not with many tunes and all of those he had, but the amplification was so phenomenal that it could have been all in the expectation. Anyway, Ronnie Scott's warship was a spot well—and he must have been enough himself by the end in natty black leather suit.

The nice thing about the jazz is that a performer, whether or not he's the most influential man in the scene, is only as good as he is and Ronnie Scott, slightly updated, received nothing but praise from an audience now manning the ways, jamming the bar and causing a 20 man queue at the bar: one Indian accepted a girl's offer to sit in the empty Ladies, but the rest stood by in stony suffering.

So packed was the evening action that when the next star—I mean participant—looked over his bare head in the scramble to and relieve oneself of drinks, the Keith Tippett's lack of audibility, mostly a reflection on bad amplification and the shape of the club—which shows a direct view of the stand off from people on the edge of the room. Sadly, the Jazz Centre Society only rent the Cotin Club, so they can't start knocking down or even stripping the mock nylon paper on the one side, the carrying features on the other—some mysterious reason, but it's not because of inherent problems among musicians and organisers, always seems to flourish in bleak overripe places. At least the red seats in the Cotin Club are comfortable and I suspect they will be able to obtain at successive concerts.

The move to Belisle Park from 100 Club (where they had 800 nights only) represents a gamble on the society: the organisers are to hold five public sessions a year. Present policy is to provide some for most jazz factions, with the big-name night, Sunday, for the big bands, Monday a work session with musicians and audience paying 10p alike to Tuesday given to experimental and with Sunday lunchtime a Diddland/Mainstream session in tradition of Merlyn's Cave. The vacant midweek nights are being reserved for the big bands and the landlady's Saturday night for the enterprises. However, during the Country Club will be available at a price—for jazz rehearsals, already being used by pop groups that very purpose. Richard and Leiford, both musicians and residents, are sorry but they can't afford to wait for jazz groups to take.

Which is all wrong, as they know. The society's aim when set almost three years ago was to be an NFI for jazz, a place where musicians and enthusiasts could meet to play, to learn, to discuss, to relax. At the Cotin Club, the society is now being a little more than before but it is still far away from the real thing. When you consider many theatres are kept alive with Council money there isn't much of a Council's present policy, merely guaranteeing a few jazz concerts a year. For a theatre doesn't simply exist to give to the public; it's there to give to actors, directors and technicians a way of life.

Jazz, perhaps not much more than a minority interest than theatre in the lower overheads, has the need and a far greater lack. At Cotin Club, where a year's membership (on the night entry is 10-10-40p) costs roughly what it takes to get a seat at Ronnie Scott's, the society is having a base and permanent organisation, but it is still far away from the whole venture will depend on the space to pop groups and audience thirsts. Musicians and audience may be well beyond the club scene, but the money has to come from somewhere. That's the story.

## EDINBURGH

Gerald Lerner

### Die Walkure

"DIE WALKÜRE" was Scottish opera's first approach to the "Ring." That was in 1966, since when they have completed the cycle, gradually developing the visual style and the vocal strength to meet not only the excessive demands of the work itself but also the inadequacies of the theatres in Glasgow and Edinburgh. So "Die Walküre" was badly in need of revision, in the light of five years experience and for the complete performance of the "Ring" cycle in Glasgow in December. And the invitation to contribute to the Edinburgh Festival has given Scottish Opera the opportunity to do that.

The first performance of Peter Ekelund's production at the King's was certainly a success. Michael Knight's segmented disc, still an occasional impediment, no longer excludes atmosphere. Gloom has not been entirely dispelled but Charles Bristow's lighting makes a far more positive and interesting contribution—the gauze curtain being essential to the optics, though there are times when one would like to get it out of the way and see through to the stage direct. The female costumes are embarrassing—the Walküren with hair done up like Scottish panoles, Sieglinde incongruous in mid-dress and suede boots, Fricka and Brunhilde nearer the ideal but just a little upper-middle.

But in spite of all Wagnerian theory, "Die Walküre" is not a significant visual experience. What matters is the score, and this—under Alexander Gibson's direction—is impressively presented. Helga Dernesch, singing and looking better than ever, is an exciting Brunhilde, heroic in tone and true in line throughout her range. Leonora Kirchstein, an attractive Sieglinde, is less certain in pitch, but this is a human vulnerability which is neither inappropriate nor unsympathetic. Anna Reynolds as Fricka is a model of vocal integrity.

The Walküren are too variable, and it is true that David Ward's Wotan is not quite what it was in "Siegfried" in Glasgow four months ago; but his is a movingly paternal characterisation full of musical resource. Which leaves William McCue, strong if slightly over-emphatic as Wotan's son, Siegmund, as Siegmund shaped to the ear if not to the eye and mature in stamina.

The Scottish National Orchestra is as expressive as ever in this pit, though the wind naturally begins to tire after four hours or so. Alexander Gibson conducts with complete authority, perhaps unpoetically in the first act, but with such wise economy that the dramatic end of the second act does not (as it all too easily can) deprive the end of the work of its broad magnificence.

## WHY THE BBC IS UNFAIR TO WOMEN radio by Gillian Reynolds

WE'VE ALL had a giggle at the BBC's current spate of self-examination, most recently evident in its Sunday morning Radio 4 series "Twenty-Seven Million Listeners Can't be Wrong." Now let's take a look at what sort of job the programmes are doing.

The first was about the letters to the BBC, who writes them, what happens to them, how many there are, and how much attention gets paid to them. The survey was workmanlike but hardly startling, and (judging from letters I get from readers) a degree or two kinder to the BBC's benevolence in response than may be generally felt.

The second programme, in my view by far the most successful, of the three so far broadcast, asked a group of listeners to discuss with a present and

a previous editor of BBC News their dissatisfaction with news broadcasting on the radio. The strength of this programme lay in several things. First, the listeners put their points strongly and succinctly and they were answered equally directly. Secondly, the arguments were kept very much to the point by being related directly and specifically to certain radio programmes and certain news stories. Thirdly, the panel of listeners represented a good cross-section of opinion.

In other words, it wasn't a "stand-up-and-shout-at-the-BBC" affair, with arguments tamely bowled at well-prepared professional hatmen. We were given a genuine examination of a series of specific points.

Last week's edition asked the question, "Is the BBC fair to women?" and this lost a lot by having the points for discussion more or less generally addressed to the presenter,

Albert Hall

Edward Greenfield

### Mantra and Raga

NO BICYCLE or even a car for me to fly between Beethoven at Westminster Cathedral and Stockhausen at the Royal Albert Hall, BBC Radio 3 was far safer on all counts, not least for hearing detail, whether in Beethoven or our most fashionable avant-gardist.

It is encouraging to find that Stockhausen's "Mantra" marks a return to thorough composition after his essays in aleatory fantasy. "Mantra"—the word is from Yogi—is an enormous set of variations, or more strictly transformations, 55 minutes long, for two pianos—passionately played on this occasion by the Kontarsky brothers Alfons and Alois. The composer's own spoken introduction beforehand commendably avoided waffle, concentrating on drumming in the contrasted shapes of the four melodic fragments which make up the "limbs" of the mantra, or 13-note series.

What he did not mention was the equally simple signal system for outlining the structure—each section marked by chinking from Indian bells. He also kept silent about the culminating section, when after nearly an hour the pianists launch into a heteroskeletal moto perpetuo, a sort of speeded-up run-through of the argument till then. But that he couldn't include everything in a ten-minute talk for the widest possible audience. What he did do was to explain the effect of the ring-modulators on the piano tone, distorting each note differently in relation to the basic note set on the modulator. His explanation was

fascinating because it used the simplest possible texture. What was far less effective was the mere "fuzz" of sound the modulators added in the work itself.

To my ears such distortion provided an irritating distraction—like hearing music through a bad loudspeaker—when evidently the actual argument was well worth listening to. Whether it sustains a full 65 minutes is another matter, though with the Kontarskys playing the concentration never flagged.

The parallels between this Stockhausen work and Indian music, came out when hearing midnight Imrat Khan laid balm on our wounded ears with exquisite playing of the sitar, aided by Latif Ahmed Khan on the tabla. Here was nirvana indeed beyond any "hypnotic, trance-like atmospheres" that Stockhausen's disciples ask us to look for in the German composer's music. With the pensive melancholy of the first raga giving way to the festivity of the second, it was a masterly achievement to translate into Prom terms so intimate a medium—and that without any perceptible artistic compromise.

## JAZZ RECORDS

Sam Peters

### Herbi Hancock

THE AMERICAN pianist Herbie Hancock believes there is a growing audience for new jazz, but in this country it is almost impossible to hear his recorded contribution to it. When he was under contract to Blue Note, each of his albums sold between 15,000 and 25,000 copies. He tells me that "Fat Albert Rotunda," his first Warner

Bros LP, "sold about the same, and the record company wasn't satisfied because they're a bigger record company. As far as album sales are concerned, I'm dealing with higher stakes."

Because there was no great demand here for "Fat Albert Rotunda," only about 250 copies of his new record, "Mwandishi" (WS1588) were imported by Warner Bros., who say there are no plans for its general release. EMI's import department have more copies on order, but the best album of the first half of 1971 is already a collector's item.

"Mwandishi" contains two loose Hancock compositions and "Wandering Spirit Song," by trombonist Julian Priester, which occupies side two. This piece is built on an arranged waltz fragment: the soloist's only guide is an optional E pedal point. During their recent visit to Ronnie Scott's London club, it kept the Hancock sextet busy for over an hour. "We have all had so much experience that whatever one of us does, it's not going to throw anyone out," says Herbie. "It requires that to play music that's completely free."

The last two words aptly describe his present music, a far cry from the succinct, jazz-rock of "Fat Albert Rotunda." But "it's not just free in the sense that Ornette Coleman is free. The term I use to describe the direction at present is cosmic. The music transcends categories. It's a combination of John Coltrane's last things and elements from the area of rock and Miles Davis's latest development."

"When jazz was first called 'rebel music,' the people who considered themselves rebels were in a small minority. Now, people who consider themselves anti-establishment are the majority. A whole lot of people are going to like jazz in the future. You don't have to have any history of jazz listening to be able to appreciate the music now."

"At the present time, the young

people who are listening to rock are getting tired of it. They would like to hear some new developments. They are ready to hear jazz. In America, I'm being promoted in areas where a great percentage of the audiences are rock people. They are often more enthusiastic about the music than the jazz people."

"So I think that the present direction has a great potential for reaching a greater number of people than jazz in the past. Maybe some money can finally go into the jazz world."

## WESTMINSTER

Hugo Cole

### Beethoven

IT FELT LIKE Christmas Day or a Coronation. There were the faithful Promenaders, craning the side-aisles of Westminster Cathedral—even the mild excitement of finding first the north door then the pillar with the staircase in it leading to the press gallery added something to the sense of occasion. Last night's Prom was, in fact, quite a remarkable occasion: music being a sort of dialogue between sounds, generated and the space in which they reverberate, the change of venue gave us a very different Missa Solemnis from any we have heard in Festival or Albert halls. A good many different Masses, I would guess, according to one's position in relation to the four great domes up above.

Solemn it certainly was, where I sat, with detail inaudible, voices of soloists depersonalised. One listened to Gloria and Credo for the grand overall effect, and underlying harmonic ebb and flow became of first importance. Why bother about detail, for once in a while? It is, certainly, transformed from its usual self—and so, in the Mass, the emphatic disruptive sforzando, so characteristic of Beethoven, were swallowed up in the general after-hum: even the opening of the Fugue "In Gloria Dei" apparently smoothed out to a plain legato. The chorus, from the south gallery, sounded immensely powerful, very close and incalculably ponderous—so, perhaps, sounded the 3,000 choristers at Crystal Palace Handel Festival. It occurred to me that perhaps Costa wasn't so far wrong to put back the edges on the notes with added trombones, and even side drums for the sforzando.

Of course, it wasn't all like that. Much of the slow and quiet music—Gute Nacht, the "Et incarnatus" and the whole of the "Benedictus" came over very beautifully with added balloa of sound—almost too noticeably religious in feeling, with a touch of Gounod added to the mixture.

A celebration and a ritual rather than a personal statement—visually ritualistic also, when one sees all of the violins of the BBC orchestra under Colin Davis energetically playing semiquavers without audible result, the chorus winning every time.

Yet the overall impression remained—out in the warm summer rain afterwards, while the taxis and perhaps the bicycles, raced off to Albert Hall for Stockhausen and Raga (see Saturday's Guardian) I was glad to let the reverberations die away slowly as they had in Westminster Cathedral.

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## مختار النحل



### Jon Pepper reports on a commune in a suburb of Bristol—with educated middle-class young people living side by side with young ex-criminals

## Mixing it up

an artificial, community-consciousness, self-awareness and constructive scepticism when they first turned up, silent, sullen, and steeped in sorrows, on the doorstep. They have begun, for the first time in their lives, to "belong". And they are definitely not second-class citizens in the commune organisation. The staff very often find themselves doing the brunt of the manual work—the reweaving, cooking, sewing, cleaning, shopping, billpaying, and so on. But that is a vital aspect of the BACRO style: that the staff should be seen to "belong" too, and not exist as remote authority figures.

That doesn't mean that all's well though. A small number of the communards have erred and gone back "inside" or been otherwise dealt with, and in the house staff have been fends and fights, knife-brandishings, non-cooperations and sundry madnes which Jones describes as "unbelievably revolting behaviour". Yet he admits that he deliberately creates "an atmosphere of fight."

"By creating an atmosphere which is fraught with shock," he says, "one is able to work through and resolve problems. You have to get people emotionally stirred up, first of all. You have to cut through conventional niceties that act as barriers and problem-enhancers. It's experiential rather than theoretical learning, both for the boys and for us on the staff. In this kind of situation, let's face it, there'd be trauma anyway as a matter of course. But for all of us in the commune, being aware of what is happening, which is what we're working towards the whole time, makes you far more accepting of appalling behaviour. Without this sympathy and tolerance you'd arrive at a situation in no time where you'd really be wanting to kill one another instead of playing

out the aggressive charade of appearing to want to do so.

Great emphasis is placed, indeed, on honest confrontation at all levels in the Bristol community. After years usually of the petting and demeaning disciplines of life in British penal institutions, the boys find the laxity in their new lives and relationships a joy which they use with Yuletide fervour, particularly when it comes to abusing staff, a regular exercise which is fun, therapy, learning and admin work rolled into one. The round-table committee exchanges are very often earthily and deliciously comic, too.

Eddy: "I think everybody shows off in front of Anne. We try to chat it up but she doesn't chat up well."

Ted: "We're not her type. We're the lower class."

Me (guessing): "Hasn't anyone got into bed with her?"

Ted: "I don't know."

Jones: "That's because her boy friend's six foot four."

Eddy: "The staff, they're just using this place for the benefit of themselves."

Jones: "I will make a suggestion and Anne and Jim will agree with me, this often happens, so there's a general feeling very frequently that the staff 'set things up'."

Ted: "They do."

Brian: "Staff v. boys."

Eddy: "This place just stops us getting picked up by the law every night and gives you two square meals a day. And a bed to sleep in. I don't really give a damn about the other blocks here."

Martin: "Except me."

Eddy: "Not even you. I hate your guts. Every day of the week I feel like kicking Jones's head in. If somebody got up in this room to kick Brian's head in, I wouldn't stop him."

George: "I find Jones doesn't give any ground any time. He's pig headed."

Brian: "He's pig ignorant."

George: "He ought to organise more social events."

Arthur: "No, they shouldn't get birds for us. They don't know my taste. His taste is big, tall, burxom..."

Me: "Whose?"

Arthur: "Jones. I haven't found mine out yet. I'm still a virgin. Put that in big letters as well. I've never been near to losing my virginity."

George: "We ought to have some resident nymphs."

Jones: "There's a very hazy possibility of having women living in the community outside though would generally find it hard to accept because girls who've been in trouble tend to express their delinquency through promiscuity, and that would end up in this place being a baby factory. That's the Establishment fear. I don't think it would help our community here if they came. The girls of the age group of the boys here would always tend to go out with older men anyway. The girls who'd go out with these lads would be good bait. Ideally, it appears to me, but I don't think there's really a lot to justify it other than that it's a nice idea."

Ted: "I've had eight or nine girl friends. We bring girls back here."

Brian: "I've had two girls in six months. I don't go out much. We don't tell the birds we're inside unless it's necessary. I told one bird and she said 'That's a laugh'. They're interested in your future and what you are now."

Eddy: "I've had no girls in six months. I just work and sleep. I'm not interested. Maybe I've been closed up in a children's home too long. You don't see any skirt hanging around here so you don't get interested in it."

Martin: "I had a married piece."

Me: "Did she enjoy it?"

Martin: "F— knows, but I did. Her husband is twice my size."

Me: "Was she good-looking?"

Martin: "Good enough."

Ted: "I'm the first to 'do' a bird here. It was kinky, wasn't it? I wouldn't do it again now I know the rules."

(Boys' Own Regulations, Paragraph 7, Section C: "No sexual intercourse on the premises.")

When the boys first arrived they just tended to grunt, eat and mope. Most of them now have jobs though and all must pay £5.25 a week for their room and board. Community social functions are kept to a minimum. Says Jones:

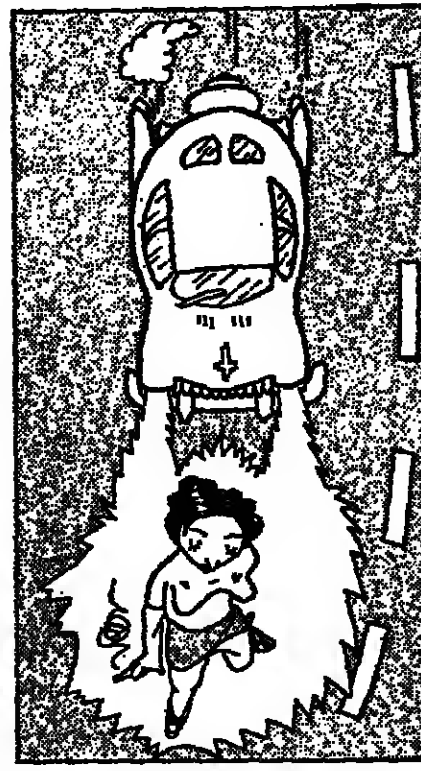
"We must be very careful not to create an artificially-seemingly 'brotherhood' type of environment so the boys become dependent on it for all their emotional, physical and intellectual needs. We provide a minimum so that they're forced to go outside and learn about life outside."

It must be stressed that this isn't rehabilitation work, really, in the strictest sense of the word. Rehabilitation implies that somebody has regressed through a point at which they can go back. A lot of the people here haven't got to the point where they can be rehabilitated: it's a question instead of learning from scratch. Some of the boys have never 'got there' in the first place. They're sociopaths, people who've never emerged from childhood, who still use the methods of communication of a child in order to get what they want. The methods of communication that we take for granted are such as this one now where you and I are sitting opposite each other and talking, where the communication is not only one of words, but of posture, use of the eyes, hands and so on.

"All these things one learns from babyhood, but when you haven't had a normal childhood, like most of the lads here, you've never gone through this sophisticated process of learning the nuances of communication. You express not annoyances, but fits of temper—all the extremes, never the 'middles' or the 'greys' of emotions. You've never learned to communicate in a subtle way so your own ability to determine how other people are feeling is severely limited. Staff here, you see, are seen not as human beings with feelings largely because the boys don't understand, don't latch on to the normal cues of communication."

The boys, meanwhile, drink and gamble on the premises. They're supposed to be in at 11 at night, but can stay out later. The rule is simple: "Do what you want to unless it hurts others or is decreed unwise by the community-in-committee." The staff have their own bedsit rooms in which the boys wander on whim. It's all very experimental and "play by ear." Without the community though nearly all of these boys would probably have been half if not all the way back into institutions by now. As one of the communards (two vicious assaults plus two burglaries) admitted quietly: "We like Jonesey and the others very much really, and the place has given us a stability we never have had otherwise. You can confide in the staff: they're young, not ignorant old fogies. We'd stick up for 'em if they ever got into trouble. They're one of us when it's all holed down."

The Home Office, please note.



RICHARD YEEND

## Fantasy that

by Jack Trevor Story

SUMMER'S ALMOST gone again. With it the summer dreams, dressed all in gingham. It started with the greenest blossom spring on record and it ended today, driving through Northamptonshire with the countryside looking like a David Shepherd painting without the elephants.

When my brother returned from his womanless war he announced that he would marry the first girl he touched. Having committed himself with this act of bravado you would find him in the crowded saloon bar of the Wheatsheaf with his hands up as if he had a gun in his back. Finally though he brushed against the girl in front of witnesses and they've never looked back.

The "ones" have always been bad years for me, romantic-wise. In 1931, aged fourteen, I wrote to Florrie James:

Sweetheart I've loved you in vain. For it's so plain to see That you never loved me. Sunshine has turned into rain, And though all my gladness has turned into sadness, Sweetheart if you should stray, I'll always be in love with you. Love: Jack.

And ten years before that in 1921 when I was four, Nina Vaughn took me to see my first movie, "The Four Horsemen," which frightened me to death so that she had to put her arms round me. I got my first woman-kiss in 1941 after a Home Guard rally on Verulamium I was busy writing:

Except when soft rains fall, And drip from leaves then I recall, The thrill of being sheltered in your arms....

I forget who that was to but I know it wasn't the sergeant. Lyrics are always written the wrong way round for me but what the hell. Nobody ever sends them to me. Nineteen-fiftyone and 1961 had better be recently blurred (I never know whether Maggie is really asleep). But in 1971, that's to say last Thursday afternoon with just about three shops open in Hampstead, I noticed this beautiful girl in a green sports car first at the pâtisserie, then at the petrol pump, and then at the little greengrocers opposite the White Bear.

"My car seems to be following your car," I told her.

"Yes, I noticed," she said.

To achieve this exciting exchange I had bought all my greengrocery over again for the second time in half an hour, which the woman serving was quick to point out. I confessed that I just wanted to find out if the girl was—she had now driven away out of my life forever.

"That's another fifty-five pence," the woman laughed, "and she's already married!"

Women in greengrocery shops have this beautiful innocence. Anyway it's been this kind of summer again and not just for me. A comparatively sober-minded friend of mine who works in Inland Revenue has just confessed that he also follows beautiful girls in cars—sometimes as much as twenty miles off his route. He's never ever actually spoken to one, as I have.

The funny thing is, George said (this is not his real name), "their men are probably following our girls around!"

Nasty, isn't it, looked at like that. Still, wet or dry, hot or cold, it's these exotic little potted fantasies which germinate in the supermarket or at the launderette that burgeon into the beady, ripe, ungathered harvest of the mind. Another summer over and nothing happened.

Or did it? Who was that pretty girl who took my breath away in a cornfield in Herefordshire on Whit Monday? Well that does count, that was Maggie again. It's a required condition of summer dreams that you never know her name.

"Did you happen to drop this handkerchief?"

"No—no—no. An old trick but it never fails. Let me buy you a coffee somewhere cosy."

"Why not come back to my place?" The omissions we weave themselves into rich sensual patterns which never seem to include explaining things to the children (I don't know who your mother is, but I do!). Anonymity, in other words, is needed to protect the illusion of romantic perfection.

When the melody rose, her voice broke up sweetly, following it, in a voice contralto voices have, and each change tipped out a little of her warm human magic upon that air. F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote about Daisy in "The Great Gatsby." About his wife he wrote: "After having worked all day at home, I would want to go out at night—my wife, on the contrary, having been gone all day, wanted only to stay home and go to bed...."

There's blooming wives, for you. Summer dreams don't have beds in them, the girls drift several inches off the ground and the ecstasies of gratification happen in some unspecified, unanatomical way. Skirts, legs, breasts, tossing hair, big mouths move across the inner eye like the colours of sunlight in the blood.

None of this can survive the hard fact of knowing each other, any more than summer can survive September. The green promise of spring lies scattered across the field in neat machined cubes, ready for the lovers' cornflake bowl.

## For the first time council tenants may have a chance to plan and then change at a later date the way in which the interiors of their flats and houses are arranged

Richard Carr reports on the exciting new PSSSHAK experiment

If the GLC's housing committee agrees when the proposals are put to it within the next few months, of a trial run on a site at Stamford Hill, London N 6. Basically, what the architects have done is to turn a building inside out, instead of planning its interior and then clothing that with outer walls, they have concentrated on an external structure whose internal layout is capable of change. The reason for doing this is to enable the building to adapt to changes in styles of living and sizes of families, and to changes in standards relating to lighting, heating and other services.

Thus the basic structure, developed by Concrete Ltd, consists of no more

than the foundations, pillars to support wall cladding on the outside and to carry a number of services on the inside, dividing walls between separate flats and houses, and the floors, ceilings and roof, with a modular system for the external cladding (which could be in concrete slabs, brick or other materials) and fixed dimensions for windows and doors. Services are also carried in the floors and ceilings and these to some extent fix the position (though not the size) of the kitchen and bathroom. Major heating elements are also fixed by being placed along the outer walls.

Apart from these constraints, however, the interior of each house or flat

is flexible, being divided by walls consisting of narrow slats that slot into grids in the floor and ceiling. The slats themselves contain wiring ducts for electrical outlets, fed by a ring main in the ceiling, and vertical runs of sockets for attaching shelves or additional slats to build out cupboards.

By moving the slats the shape of the room, door positions, etc., can be altered, or rooms merged and then divided again at a later date, while the slats can be painted or papered to provide whatever interior decoration the tenant desires. Developed by the domestic division of the Dupont Group, the slats also meet acoustic and fire regulations.



Nicholas Wilkinson adjusts a PSSSHAK model; picture by Peter Johns

Provided that the architects' proposals are accepted, the initial project at Stamford Hill will consist of several blocks of two and three-storey buildings, totalling altogether 53 dwellings including 14 old persons' flats, six for two people, 19 for four people and 14 six-person flats and maisonettes, housing 100 people to the acre at a cost approximating to that of traditional buildings.

The architects also hope to set up a small office on the site as soon as building begins and, if the GLC will reverse its usual policy of not letting flats until they are been completed, will help prospective tenants plan their interiors and understand how they can be changed around using a model to simulate the system. It is also hoped to monitor the project to see just how much the tenants do in fact re-arrange their accommodation over, say, a five-year period.

As the situation now stands, the two young architectural graduates, helped by John Evans, a young economist who worked out costings, have shown tremendous determination in getting their initial scheme accepted as a viable proposition, while the GLC and the manufacturer, involved deserve full credit for enabling the concept to be developed into a set of concrete proposals. It now rests with the GLC's housing committee to decide whether the project can be put to the test. If it does so, it will be letting its tenants play a real part in making sure that their homes really do meet their own, personal needs, not only now but also in the years to come.

## Domani e domani e domani Leslie Gardiner reports on 'Macbeth' al fresco in Verona

THIS IS NOT one of your charter-jet towns. No picture-postcard kiosks, no perspex-roofed touring coaches, none of that where's-Eileen-got-to-from business. It is Verona, city of the gladiators, Bors' Romeo, Giulietta dress shops, sober dignified people going about their business with a few flower-strewn slacks and yards of hair woven into the scene, from the architectural foreigners working the Paladian circuit. Rome-on-the-Hedge, the backbreaker belt of the old Venetian empire, the urbanity, more replete than Rome's. You feel conspicuous, lining up the Arena for a photograph.

By night we are all theatre goers. We adopt dark suits or long dresses, masquerade as ambassadors and grand duchesses and keep the gestures under control.

For the premiere of this new production, two thousand gentlemen of Verona and their ladies file between the fluted pillars. There are sentinels, possibly real, possibly chocolate ones wrapped in blue and silver paper. I would ask, but am dazzled by the girls' audacity. I can hardly keep my eyes off the blonde in cream-coloured tulle who squares across the breast with Ghbelline cancellations open to the world: embroidered with gold. It takes you back to ancient Rome, maybe even Troy. The topless towers of Ilum.

Two by two, like a sacrificial pro-

cession, the beautiful people stroll down 100 yards of red carpet amid broken columns tastefully scattered. Every small Italian town can mount a display of elegance like this when occasion demands it. Whence do they summon the glittering levée? They are actors, too. Costumes by Savile Row and Pucci. Even the man hiring out cushions is a silvery haired diplomat.

Meanwhile, on stage, the show has begun. Three whirling haystacks come to rest on a black-and-silver montage that must serve for blasted heath, banqueting hall, sleepwalking route and plain before Dunsinane.

Evviva, Macbeth! Evviva, signore di Glenasmole!

The Scots lords wear woollen twin-sets, jeans-and-turtlenecks, such as you see in Mantegna's frescoes, in the reds, olives and pale blues of Mantegna's warriors. No sporrans. Lady Macbeth is a petite madonna, blonde and girly, in a long, pleated, purple Renaissance gown. I have seen her somewhere... a neighbour reminds me where: she is Piero della Francesca's madonna.

Our seats are in the front row, some way from the footlights; the most expensive, but not the best. Far back among the stars, beyond the top semi-circle of rough-cut Roman granaia, there is a grassy slope. Couples are reclining there, cigarettes glow, a soft-drinks vendor is doing steady business. I quit my patrician armchair and set

off on the long haul to the summit. "Cosa c'è? Un silenzio?—Macbeth hardly visible from this range, is it anything more audible. And, while down there you only got a piece of the action, here you comprehend the whole. The stage slopes, so you look vertically on it. You see how the blacks and silvers, impressionistically stippled, suggest a tartan landscape. Here begin the seats of Publius Maximus... he and Catullus knew what they were about when they chose the bird's-eye view."

The population of Verona know it too. Here they all are, the everyday citizens in their hundreds, sipping malcolcolici, sprawling on the grassy terraces in their shirt-sleeves, chatting quietly but at the same time intent on the players performing far away in a pool of light. Lady Macbeth fails to come through and they encourage her with yells of "Viva! Viva!"

At the interval a loudspeaker orders us to remain seated. Everyone departs, to promenade the red carpet, inspect the classical brick-barch, experience what Veronese claim are genuine Roman vestalries. Many go right outside, past the chocolate soldiers, to walk for half an hour on the banks of the Adige and sip a glass of wine at riverside cafe. If it were daylight, you could see the Valpurga from the rim of the amphitheatre.

The play draws on. "Ancora una macchia... Via, maladetta macchia!" —Lady Macbeth accomplishes a difficult

traverse backwards over the knobbly scenery. Macbeth conserves his energy against the climax. "Demolito! Che faccia nera!"—my neighbours groan, either at the mild tones or the mild rendering of "The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon!"

"Domani e domani e domani..."—suspension of action; frantic applause as the silvery twigs (silver being the recurrent motif of the evening) spread over the horizon and form a dense shield above the black and grey. La foresta di Birronio is closing on Dunsinane, but it cannot do so until a young man in "golf" and baggy trousers—scene-painter? stage manager?—has taken a bow.

It is all applause now, almost to the end. Verona loves a fight, the longer drawn-out the better. As the barman in the Due Torri hotel describes it next morning: "One couple is seen, piano piano, duelling with the seriousness and absorption of soldiers in a fresco of Piero's. Another couple appears, then another. Accelerando, accelerando, the plain is covered with fighting men, furiosissimi, a ballet of the living and the dead, girati con impeto. Enter Macdoof, in two minutes pulisce piazza..."—he polishes the piazza, that is, he makes a clean sweep.

The barman's other customer, a fugitive from a Pinter coffee-stall, mumbles into his aperitif. He gives the battle scene full marks, but has reservations about Lady Macbeth. The barman

agrees. She is too sexy, she vulgarises the part. The Pinter character thinks it a mistake, dramatically, to present her as a sort of Lucrezia Borgia and Macbeth as a fifteenth-century condottiere. "Un Renscio diciamo." It is Scotland of the Dark Ages, not Florence of the feudal wars. The barman detects overtones of the Mussolini tragedy, a hero who, had he been content to relax when the Ethiopian war was won, might be alive and respected today; but he had to go on. The Pinter man acknowledges the parallel, but thinks it easy only in retrospect to judge the point at which to stop. One must also consider la forza del destino, which is what Macbeth is all about. I begin to feel out of my depth.

The doorman calls a taxi for me. While we wait he asks my opinion of the play. "That porter, isn't he a messenger or porter of the gods? He keeps the entrance, which is also the exit. Why have they made him a buffoon from the Commedia dell'Arte then?"

The taxi-driver, like a mafioso in a thriller, blows bubbles of words over his shoulder. Was he, too, at the play? No, he was not. Ah, on duty? No, but he had tickets for the dress rehearsal of Nabucco at the Arena, he always wanted to see Raina Kabanovska in the flesh. He didn't assist at Macbeth, but he will be at Titus Andronicus tonight, it's one of his favourites.



## The high cost of prison

Prisons are expensive, and some are more expensive than others. But none has been as expensive as Long Martin and Coldingley, as the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts has discovered. The original cost of building Coldingley was estimated at £2,500 per prisoner. It ended up as £8,500 per prisoner, a rate of inflation of more than 150 per cent. At Long Martin costs rose slightly less, about 90 per cent.

Some of the advocates of a tough penal policy may see all this as confirmation that prisoners are being mollycoddled in new buildings. The position is rather more complex than that. A large part of the cost overrun at Coldingley (some £1,600 per inmate) was needed for the extra security measures recommended by Lord Mountbatten. Another part came from the decision to turn the prison into the country's first purpose-built industrial one, with prisoners working on an industrial laundry. There were also problems when the original contractor went bankrupt. With public pressure mounting for more prisons, the Ministry of Public Building and Works did not notify the Treasury immediately of possible excesses.

In evidence to the Committee the Home Office has said it has now placed a target of £6,000 per prisoner place (at 1969 prices) for all new prisons. A new departmental steering committee has been set up to coordinate planning and work out costs limits. So far so good. This sounds like classic Whitehall tinkering. Surely

the time has come for some radical cost-effectiveness studies of our entire penal policy. How much is being spent on prisons compared with the police? If the police cannot catch the people and the detection rate is still lower than 50 per cent, what good are the prisons? How much is being spent on prisons compared with probation, and other forms of non-custodial treatment? Prisons that let people out at the end of their sentences and who then commit new offences have failed as much as prisons that let people escape. The overwhelming evidence is that a large proportion of the people who go into prison at tremendous cost are just as much of a security risk to the public when they come out as before they went in. In many cases prison damages them and makes them more likely to go on offending.

Prison is a notoriously emotional subject. The storm raised by the Scotland Yard men's interview is a reminder of that. What we need is some precise study. This is not a subject for a Royal Commission. They go on too long and the last one on the penal system broke up in dissension before it could even produce a report. Some hard-headed cost-benefit analysis is a better approach — plus some controlled experiments. Why not take an area, supply it to capacity with probation officers and half-way hostels, give them realistic caseloads, and with the cooperation of the police and the courts, see whether this is not more effective than building bigger and bigger prisons? At all events it is likely to be cheaper.

## Moscow and the Israelis

The Soviet Union is the only one of the Big Four involved in the Middle East conflict which has been unable to talk freely to both Arab and Israeli sides. The current visit of six Israelis to the Soviet Union — at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace — has given weight to speculation that this is on the way to being remedied. Since the break in diplomatic relations in June, 1967, there have been only occasional diplomatic contacts at lower levels in Washington and at the United Nations. During the past few months, the pace has quickened. Israeli scholars have received visas to attend conferences. Journalist-cum-Government errand-boy Victor Louis visited Israel for treatment of a diplomatic headache. Israeli journalists have made contacts with Soviet diplomats in Europe. All these factors, taken with the current visit, have suggested that something may be in the air. There are undoubtedly logical, diplomatic advantages in Russians and Israelis being able to talk together officially. But it is a relationship to be plumed with great delicacy first.

The Soviet isolation from the Big Four has begun to weigh heavily. It was inconvenient for the hawks of the Arabs to have to rely on briefings from Rumania and France about Israel's thoughts. This deficiency was shown up further by direct personal links between America's and Egypt's leaders — in spite of the absence of full diplomatic relations. The Rogers initiative to open the Suez Canal as an interim peace arrangement emphasised the shortcomings of the Soviet Union's abrupt and total break in relations after the June war. Moscow was excluded from direct information about vital Egypt-US and US-Israel dialogues. In the process it ran the risk of losing a say in negotiations affecting its military and economic investments in Egypt and the Mediterranean.

The challenge to President Sadat's position last May was an added jolt. But the potential

instability of the Soviet position was shown up most conspicuously by President Nurelri's ruthless execution of Communists in the aftermath of the nalled coup. Rather than an exclusive relationship with the Arabs, an embassy in Israel would provide a listening post, opportunities for dialogue, and notice to the Arabs that it was not enough to take Soviet support for granted as well as to pay it tribute in speeches. Keeping its Middle East options open could become a practical necessity for the Soviet Union.

Any relationship between Israel and the Soviet Union must take into account the problem of Soviet Jews. This has as much bearing on relations as the Middle East. From some aspects it is considerably more sensitive and emotional. Conceivably Soviet Jews could be held hostage against Israel's future behaviour in the Middle East. In allowing some of its Jews to leave, the Soviet Union has to bear in mind the effect this might have on its own policies towards other minorities in the Soviet Union. It has to consider the rôle that highly educated, active Jews could play in Israeli society. Any sizeable emigration of this nature could affect its standing with the Arab countries. These emigrants could contribute to the shooting down of Egyptian MIGs, and in turn undermine Soviet military prestige in the area.

There might be more choices open if the two Super Powers could talk to the client of the other, especially as the American initiative appears to be moribund. The Soviet Union was the first to recognise the State of Israel in 1948. This has not changed, but it requires Israel to commit itself to full withdrawal from all the Arab occupied territories within the context of Resolution 242 before diplomatic relations are re-established. This the Soviet Union is unlikely to get. But a renewal of economic relations might provide a useful first step. A revival of full diplomatic relations is bound to take longer.

## And never the twain shall meet?

The MCC's tour of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon this winter has finally been called off in, we are told, "the best interests of cricket." Exactly whose cricket is not made clear, although for a start it would hardly seem to be in the best interests of Indian cricket. Indeed, the postponement of the tour has, at most, the appearance of half a good idea. In the present circumstances, sending a team of cricketers around Bangla Desh is about as sensible as recommending Belfast for quiet, carefree holidays, while playing only in West Pakistan would have political implications far beyond any intended.

But it does seem a bit hard on India, to say nothing of the comparatively inoffensive Ceylon, to abandon the entire trip. The Indians insist that conditions in their country are normal and that there is no cause for concern. Besides, they have just beaten England in England for the first time and understandably want the opportunity to do it again in front of their own supporters. The Cricket Council announced the postponement with reluctance but considered "that a satisfactory tour of all three countries will be better capable of achievement in 1972-3." This may well be

true and is probably the result of Foreign Office advice. But a satisfactory, if shorter, tour of India alone would not seem to be incapable of achievement in the next few months.

In view of the success of their team over here, the Indians have very right to feel disappointed and spurned. At least they proved that, in spite of appearances to the contrary in English cricket, spin bowlers are not redundant, and that alone all true enthusiasts are in their debt. They also proved, on that last day at The Oval, that slow play is not always synonymous with dull play. In fact, they like the Pakistanis before them, provided an unexpectedly good crop of Test matches and incidentally sought out and exposed the flaws in Ray Illingworth's previously invincible team.

One way and another they have done English cricket a favour and it is churlish of us now to refuse to go and play on the away ground. Surely the Cricket Council could have pencilled in a brief tour of India, starting say after Christmas, selected a provisional team, and kept its options open for a month or two until, or in case, some inflammatory political crisis flared up over there.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

**NORTHUMBERLAND:** It started to cloud over about midday on August 11. Then it began to rain. Not heavy at first but rather a North Sea drizzle. As time went on the showers became more frequent until by Friday, August 13 it was pouring steadily. The rivers rose above their banks. Many roads were flooded in Co. Durham but Northumberland seems to have suffered less although flood-warnings were out in the Tyne Valley and several houses, close to the rivers, had to be evacuated. Saturday, August 14: although the early morning weather news on the radio promised us some relief it never came. At 4.30 p.m. that afternoon it was still raining. Desperate for some fresh air I decided to drive the car up to the forestlands behind the Simonside Hills, above the valley of the river Coquet. The thick vegetation of full-summer was "clinging" wet as the Northumbrians say. To escape the persistent drip, hares in numbers had come to the roads to be slaughtered by the fast moving traffic. Corpses of hedgehogs were also in evidence. The wettest of the birds seemed to be the rooks, some of which were perched on the bare trees trying to dry off in the north-east wind which accompanied the rain. When the birds took off, their feathers showed like skeletal ribs. By the banks of the flooded Forestburn a solitary heron stood gazing at the clouded waters. He could not fish for he could not see his quarry in the dirty burn. He would be a hungry bird after the third full day of rain.

HENRY TEGNER

NO official reasons are given for the expulsion from South Africa of numerous priests and other religious workers. Nor are reasons given for the continued harassment and restriction of clergy within this country. The only thing these people have in common is that by their words or actions they have shown that the apartheid ideology is incompatible with Christian belief and practice.

Their suffering at the hands of the Government is only a mild form of persecution of the Church; but the Church itself, by its comparative silence about these expulsions, is at least condoning apartheid and conforming to the Government's definition of religion. Perhaps when others openly challenge the apartheid ideology and so lead to even greater persecution, the leaders of the Church may realise what is happening and stand by their principles. I was greatly encouraged last year at the stand taken by the Roman Catholic bishops in Rhodesia when the Rhodesian Government published its proposals for a new constitution.

The Bishops publicly condemned the proposals as "in many respects completely contrary to Christian teaching." They urged that they be rejected. In a later statement they claimed that the whole future of the Church was at stake "because the missionary who is sent to teach all nations may henceforth exercise his apostolic function on sufferance only, where and when and for as long as he is issued by the State with a permit to do so. It may well be that we shall also be denied in violation of our conscience the right to educate in our schools whomever we will. We may even be forced by regulation to refuse hospital beds to anyone not of the race approved in that area. Priests and nuns and teaching brothers may have to be segregated in the communities according to their racial origins."

**Rhodesian reversal**  
The Bishops concluded: "We are now compelled to declare 'we must obey God rather than Man.' We cannot in conscience and will not in practice accept any limitation on our freedom to deal with all people irrespective of race..." Regrettably the Rhodesian hierarchy climbed down and somehow quietened their consciences. They have gone the same way as the South African Catholic hierarchy which, while stating its inability to accept apartheid in all conscience, has nevertheless accepted its consequences in practice.

The Rhodesian bishops made the attempt to stand on principle. Their stand brought

**FATHER COSMAS DESMOND**, a Franciscan priest, was recently placed under house arrest in Johannesburg, apparently because of the international publicity he has aroused over the South African Government's policy of resettling Africans in bleak "homelands." (His book, "The Discarded People," was published by Penguin this week.) His family in London have complained that the elders of his Church have not reacted strongly enough to the house arrest. Here Father Desmond himself criticises the Churches' ambiguous stand in Southern Africa.

## Pie in the sky Christianity



FATHER COSMAS DESMOND

them in direct confrontation with the Government. They said that they were willing to lose their schools, hospitals and other institutions rather than compromise with a system that is inherently anti-Christian. They failed to stick by their words and are now as compromised as the South Africans.

The state of affairs which the Rhodesian bishops feared has long been legalised in South Africa. The South African Roman Catholic hierarchy has repeatedly condemned apartheid in principle and has made such statements as "Let there be no doubt among us that it is a Christian duty to use every lawful means to bring about a more equitable and harmonious relationship between all the different groups who together form our South African society."

So much for its words. But the Church wants to survive as the vast institution it is. It pays the price — compromise. Here in South Africa it sometimes goes beyond even compromise and becomes positive cooperation.

While the Church in South Africa desperately tries to avoid any confrontation with

the Government and to evade the accusation of being involved in politics, it is in effect allowing the Government to involve itself in religion to the extent of dictating to the Church what its rôle in society is. The Government claims to allow freedom of religion but reserves to itself the right to define what religion is.

**Christian function**  
Politics is concerned with the relationship between people in society; so is Christianity. Therefore, the two must overlap, and in some sense are co-extensive. But the Church, I suggest, has more right than the Government to decide what Christianity has to say about society.

It is clear to me that the primary interest of the Church is to preserve its own institutional interests and not the interests of its people — remembering, as many White Catholics do not, that the majority of its members are Black. I continually met with this attitude when touring the country investigating resettlement villages. Priests remain silent about the injustices they see, about the

inhuman conditions in which people live, lest they are prevented from exercising their spiritual ministry. But of what relevance is this ministry if it offers nothing but "pie in the sky when you die"? This attitude is based partly on fear and partly on a total misconception of the rôle and purpose of the Church.

Ordinary African people show more theological insight in their expectations of the Church than most bishops and priests. First, they expect the Church itself to be completely free of the apartheid which it condemns. (Many Africans claim that the Church in fact introduced apartheid. It certainly practised it long before apartheid was legally prescribed.) Secondly, they expect the Church not only to alleviate their condition by providing food and other services, but also by its action to show its complete rejection of an immoral politico-social system which is in fact the cause of much of the hardship which the Church is alleviating.

On the other hand, most priests and bishops see the Church, as an institution for saving souls and practising "charitable" works, which must survive at all costs, and their rôle is to see that it survives to increase its membership. Such a "theological" outlook allows "piety" to become compatible with tolerating poverty, racism and other social injustices.

The Church's primary task is to give witness to Christ; to do what he would do in this situation. Would he curry favour with officials who are implementing an immoral system in order to be allowed to put up a building in a reserve or location? The cost of this syncretism is condoning the dehumanisation of 70 per cent of the population. This is what the Church is doing and this is what many Africans are seeing the Church as doing.

If the Church were to exercise Christian principles, it would inevitably come into conflict with the Government. The effects of such a conflict — loss of schools and other institutions, the expulsion, perhaps banning and even imprisonment of priests and others, should be irrelevant, if they are the inevitable consequence of being true of one's Christian principles.

If these principles are as absolute as Christians say they are, they must be upheld whatever the cost. Otherwise the Church will be found to be not only irrelevant but also to be positively upholding a completely immoral way of life. History will have even less reason to be kind to it than to the Church in Nazi Germany.

## Geoffrey Jackson's plight

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir—I refer to your leading article (Guardian, August 25) about our Ambassador in Uruguay. From the inquiries I have made, it would seem probable that Geoffrey Jackson is safe and well. The British Government have received photographs up to just over a month ago and, from private contacts, there is every reason to believe that his captives think very highly of him and that quite a cordial relationship has been established. Needless to say, there must obviously be a great deal of backroom diplomacy, although there are obstacles because the Tupamaros, who also call themselves the National Liberation Movement, are very shadowy and difficult to contact.

The Foreign Office has made many representations, including dispatching an embassy and two personal appeals by the Foreign Secretary, and the Uruguayan Government are making strenuous efforts to try to trace Mr Jackson's whereabouts. It should be emphasised that Mr Jackson is being held for purely political purposes by this rebel group and an endeavour to discredit the Uruguayan Government, and it

is abhorrent that foreign diplomats should be exploited in this way.

The Tupamaros are a very left-wing organisation and really spring from the peasants and the one class of farmers in the countryside. They have now moved into the urban areas, particularly Montevideo, in their efforts to change the present political structure. There are two main political parties in Uruguay, the Red Party and the White Party. Both are united in condemning this kind of outrage.

Uruguay has had probably the most settled Government in the whole of South America. There have been no coups, and this is a clear attempt by the Communists to change the status quo. A new party has been formed which calls itself the Broad Front and although not directly associated with the Tupamaros, does attract a lot of their voting support. The feeling is that the kidnapping of our Ambassador has not achieved the purpose which was originally intended and could well be counter-productive. The rebels, apart from one particular case where they killed an American police adviser and there were very special circumstances here —

have not got a reputation for murdering their captives. It is hoped, from all the feelers that have been put out so far, that Geoffrey Jackson will eventually be released, although of course whether this takes place before the November elections or after is another matter.

As you rightly point out, the British Government suggested that President Allende of Chile should although a Marxist, is highly respected throughout South America — should mediate. On the other hand, the Uruguayan Government, particularly with an election pending, feel that this would be an unwarranted interference in their internal affairs. For the record, President Allende has made a public appeal to the rebels but has received no response at all.

Finally, it should be understood that no demands whatsoever have been received from the rebels, and this includes exchanging those Tupamaros who are in captivity. Ironically enough, it does seem that they have no great difficulty in arranging the escape of their own supporters. — Yours sincerely,

Derek Coombs.  
House of Commons.

### Savings blown

£1,300  
One person  
Round the world.

Sir—This holiday splits into two parts. First, two months and 10,500 miles on a Penn Tour bus from London to Nepal. Fare £139. Food and accommodation totalling £104, staying in good (but not luxury) hotels at group rates.

Then two months and 22,500 miles by myself travelling by air. Fare £520 — Khatmandu, Bangkok, Hongkong, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Hawaii, Los Angeles, London. Food and accommodation for this was £211, staying in similar hotels.

The other £300 odd went on snapshots, sightseeing, souvenirs, etc. Best value: a feast in a Methodist church school on Tonga — the worst value: beer in Afghanistan at 50 pence per bottle.

This trip would not be counted by most people as a summer holiday, as I left my job to go and arrived back some months ago (happily before the recession in the computer industry, so I found another job quickly). It was worth every penny and I have no regrets that I have spent my savings in this way. In another ten years' time I might even go round again. — Yours faithfully,

Carlton Drive,  
London SW 15.  
More holiday budgets  
on Monday

### Crime, the rope, and the police

Sir—Again one sees the depressing rise of violent crime reported by the police, and hears of the tragic death and wounding of the three police officers in Blackpool. Once, not many years ago, Britain had the reputation of being virtually free of organised violent crime. Now this form of crime hardly makes the headlines.

What has this happened? The blame I feel is in the demise of the death penalty as the ultimate criminal deterrent. Even though your leading article tries to repudiate this, the sentence for carrying a gun and those for actually using it vary (after parole) very little. This of course means that to the criminal it matters very little whether he uses his gun or not.

J. E. M. Dunsterville.  
London E1 8BU.

Sir—The tone of the police-plaint would seem to be that everybody is wrong except them. They say that too many people take notice of liberal ideas. That's known as democracy, and this is an ostensibly democratic country.

I should like to suggest that, instead of giving the police their head, we enforce the controls on them. Increasing evidence that the police abuse their not inconsiderable powers, especially in regard to the young and the coloured communities. If we

persist in allowing these abuses to go unchecked, if we persist in allowing the police to investigate the complaints against them, we are no better than the criminals we presume to go down. To turn a blind eye will result in these abuses spreading until the police are our masters and not our servants, which it should always be remembered they are. — Yours faithfully,

Martin Taylor.

Acklam, Middlebrough,  
Teesside.

### The Thai press

Sir—In his article "Jesters to the Princes" (July 16), T. D. Allman inaccurately reported that the Thai Foreign Minister "recently alleged that elements of the Thai press were in the pay of the Chiang Kai-shek regime."

There is absolutely no truth whatsoever in the foregoing allegation. What the Minister actually said on the occasion, in Thai language as officially recorded and freely distributed, was in translation that "it may be because of bribery that some (certain Thai newspapers) became instruments of some aliens, who were seeking after certain interests, and wrote against the Government's policy." — Yours faithfully,

Sushama Jayarama  
(Second Secretary).  
The Royal Thai Embassy,  
30 Queen's Gate,  
London SW 7.

## School milk and human kindness

Sir—The position as regards the school milk situation is by no means so clear as some commentators have suggested. In particular, the question of whether the milk is to be run by Ministers and by Government circular certainly seems to run counter to the kind of projected figures of those likely to get milk in Edinburgh, for example. It equally runs counter to the kind of interpretation put by Ministers during the passing of the Bill.

The latest letter I have received on it, from Margaret Thatcher, makes quite clear that "preventive" considerations can apply in any medical assessment. She says: (Letter, dated August 20)

"There is nothing in the Act which would require an official to wait until there is overt sign of malnutrition before giving a certificate, and in this sense preventive considerations may be a factor in his professional judgment in the individual case."

Similarly, Mr Gordon Campbell, Minister of State for Scotland, has informed me that the Act is wide enough to cover: "Any pupil whose health will be at risk if he does not get milk." Both Ministers have equally made clear to me that it will be in order for authorities to employ "outside" medical practitioners in a temporary capacity in order to assist Medical Officers of Health in carrying out a mass examination of all pupils.

Circular 805 from the Scottish Office, issued in 1966 on the issuing of milk, says, in para four, that home circumstances may only be taken into account in so far as they may affect the health of the child. By the same token, it means that they are factors which should be taken into account.

In other words, much depends on whether the law is interpreted negatively or positively. It would seem to me impossible for a medical officer faced with a healthy child, i.e. one in Government terms not yet suffering from malnutrition, to decide that he would not suffer if deprived of milk.

The recent report of the Milk Marketing Board makes it clear that it is financial and social circumstances which determine deficiencies in home consumption. By the Government's own gloss on their Act they seem to me to leave open a very wide certification indeed. Certainly, I have little doubt which way John Boyd Orr would have interpreted the instructions.

Of course the simplest solution for the Government would be to repeal the whole school milk measure. — Yours sincerely,  
Norman Barclay  
(MP for West-Bathurst,  
House of Commons)

**Cheers! à vossa saúde**  
Na zdrowie Slainte Skol  
Kampai Proost Salute  
à votre santé Geia soy  
Prosit Serefe Skál

**In any language it means the same**  
**Drambuie**  
Liqueur



# Internment: the start of a great divide?

BY HAROLD JACKSON

It is a fine point as to who has ended bipartisanship in Northern Ireland. Mr. Wilson reckons that he has stood pat and that Mr. Heath is the one who blinked first. It is a pretty sterile discussion in any case: rather more fascinating is where we go from here.

The frustration of Northern Ireland is that even the relatively few initiatives we have seen have been sagged into the ground pretty well at birth. Mr. Wilson again tied himself to the Downing Street statement of August 1969 in his interview on Thursday evening. This was the package in which the Chichester-Clark Government undertook a wide-ranging programme of administrative and political reform after the bloody eruptions in the Province.

But what has the declaration and its aftermath achieved? No one would seriously argue that the programme should not have been carried out, but it has become increasingly evident that it has never remotely achieved its aims. It was conceived and propounded as a means of creating a climate in which the minority could achieve proper status and come to terms with the state in which it lives.

What we have in fact seen since 1969 is an increasing deterioration in the atmosphere, culminating in even worse rioting than two years ago. Most of the measures sought by Westminster or now on the Stormont statute book—and some 70 people have died during their passage—have been a large proportion of the English electorate as well. How much of a factor is that in the Labour Party's calculations?

No one can pretend to be able to read Mr. Wilson's mind and the likelihood is that he is still subliminally evolving his policy himself. But his acrobatics over the Common Market at least lay him open to the charge that his firmest declarations of principle can be modified.

The obstinacy of many Unionists, who want their administration maintained and their economy supported but seem unprepared to offer any real sign of a change of attitude towards the minority, is just as calculated to give strength to English aspirations.

What indications we have suggest that the bulk of the country does not understand Ireland, doesn't want to, and wishes the whole lot would go away. How big a step is this attitude from its next logical expression—"Bring our Boys out of Belfast"? And is this an issue which would allow the Labour Party to come out clearly against the Government on a platform combining economy, xenophobia, and sentiment in roughly equal proportions?



WILLIAM DAVIS

## Upping the Auntie

MY Aunt Bertha, I regret to say, is not impressed by the financial crisis.

"I see," she said yesterday, "that share prices this week hit their highest level for 18 months."

"Yes, Auntie."

"And that the pound touched the highest level since the 1967 devaluation."

"That's right, Auntie."

"Well, young man, I find that a very odd way to react to a crisis. You fellows told us that Mr. Nixon's package came as a terrible shock, that there is chaos in the markets of the world, and that everyone is frightfully worried about the future. Either you've been making things up, as usual, or investors are behaving like damned fools."

"Well, I conceded, 'perhaps some of us were a trifle too colourful.'"

"It's always the same. Shocks. Rows. Bombshells. Then—nothing."

"It's early days yet," I said defensively. "It's true there's been a bit of an anticlimax. But that doesn't mean the crisis is over. We've simply got a breathing space."

"I see. So the City is being short-sighted? Share prices shouldn't be up at all?"

"They're up partly because Wall Street has been doing well, Auntie."

"Wall Street? You mean they're cheering in America, too?"

"It seems so."

"I want to be sure I've got this straight. Mr. Nixon devalues the dollar, wrecks the international monetary system, announces a freeze, and America behaves as if it's Christmas?"

"Not the whole of America, Auntie. The trade unions are unhappy. They say Mr. Nixon is putting things right at the expense of the working class. But the business world is right behind him. They claim his package will put the American economy on its feet again."

"And will it?"

"I expect so, Auntie."

"And if it does, everyone else will benefit?"

"Well, it will certainly help our exporters if the American economy recovers, Auntie. But don't forget about the President's import surcharge. British exporters are really mad about that."

"Exports are not everything, Auntie. Don't forget the British economy is recovering too. Mr. Barber's last in-Budget should lead to quite a sharp improvement."

"You mean things will get better in spite of the crisis?"

"They should do, Auntie. But of course, it may not last."

"You experts have said that for years, William. You're always blowing out the light to see how dark it is."

"But this time it's more serious. President Nixon has turned everything upside down. You really mustn't be so complacent."

"I see. By upside down, you mean he's abandoned the old system?"

"Precisely."

"A system that's given us one financial crisis after another in the last few years?"

"If that's how you choose to put it, Auntie."

"And in its place we have what you fellows call floating exchange rates?"

"Yes, Auntie. Even the yen is floating now."

"And floating means more flexibility?"

"Yes it does, Auntie."

"Well, isn't that what you have?"

"I suppose we have, Auntie. But floating isn't a panacea. It causes a lot of uncertainty."

"But surely we had uncertainty before?"

"Yea, we did. But this is different. The present state of affairs isn't a permanent solution. Until one is found, there's a strong risk, too, that we'll get more protectionism."

"I like the way you come out with these fancy words, William. I suppose you mean there may be a trade war. Is there the slightest evidence so far that Mr. Nixon has touched off a war?"

"No, Auntie. But as I've said, it's early days."

"Well, let's wait and see before we panic, shall we?"

"The experts would call that a most dangerous attitude, Auntie."

"Experts would find fault even in Paradise, William. I've stopped listening to them. They never get anything right: their forecasting record is worse than that of the weathermen."

"It's not their fault that politicians are so stubborn, Auntie. They've got the right solutions. But they don't make policy. If you want to nag someone, nag the politician who makes the decisions."

"I will, William. I will. But you'll pardon me if, meanwhile, I enjoy my bank holiday weekend, won't you?"



## Walkie talkie world

CHRISTOPHER FORD meets Keith Baverstock (left)

THE Londoner's notorious ignorance of his own mid-west was cue enough for Keith Baverstock, a rangy 28-year-old Australian who walks and talks with equal stamina and resource. As a result of his efforts you can, this very weekend, for a mere 30p, follow in the footsteps of Sherlock Holmes, go Down by the Riverside, sample 101 Bits of the East End, or see and hear Of Spies, Murders, and Assassinations—in each case accompanied by the revelatory figure of Mr. Baverstock or one of his four fellow-guides.

The spies and suchlike are probably the pick of the bunch, though Baverstock says this walk will be "not overgrown" as there'll be the bodies in the trunk at Charing Cross Station, and little things like that.

More popular, probably, will be Tuesday's Ghost Hunt, a surefire success. There was the actor murdered in Maiden Lane, who haunts Covent Garden Station. There's the headless woman at Wellington Barracks, and of course Nell Gwynne at the Gargoyle Club. They might also go to 50 Berkeley Square.

Two deaths, it's caused, the ghost there, and one took of insanity. Mr. Baverstock says that 8 per cent of people in Britain believe in ghosts, and that's quite a lot of people even in London alone.

It started in May last year, with the most archetypal London walk of all, the Fun Crawl. But this was the beginning of a series of walks which have been a success story for the past few months. More celebrated, certainly, is Mr. Baverstock's Good Luck Tour, which is a quantity repeated by popular demand. It could be thought a sort of pub crawl in reverse and, if that sounds rather demanding, well, you don't have to have a drink in every pub you visit either.

And then there was Billings Road, the walk of the horrendous, fascinating Christie. "The original house has now gone, but we borrowed a similar one and spent a couple of days arranging things to be found," three have girls to stand in a cupboard in blankets for half an hour. It poured with rain, yet 80 people came along. "When they do Jack the Ripper, though, they manage without the actresses: 'You can have people in blankets, but not with their throats cut open.'"

Baverstock generally does the murder trips once only, but for the Camden East walk, he has a special case. "It's a place of English history. Only last Sunday 50 people went a-ripping, doing the 24-hour walk. I was there for four spots. By the way, he's keeping them to himself, though he's sure it wasn't Gladstone or the Duke of Clarence."

STATELY WEEKEND: in the first of a series Norman Shrapnel reports from Chartwell

## The late great Churchill show

DEEP in the country as we are, cars circle the park looking for space. The queue is longer than you see for anything less than a West End smash hit. HOUSE FULL says a box-office notice, half-way through the afternoon.

Chartwell is haunted at full intensity by the sort of star that shines on long after it is extinct. Dead Churchill, still the living politician's debut in history as a gothic and somewhat secretive Victorian mansion. Estate agents must drool at the thought that just 50 years ago Winston Churchill bought the house and estate for £5,000. The view alone would cost twice as much now.

He took the ugly old place and, with some decisive structural pummeling, rapidly made it uglier. He also made it light and human and livable. He made it all his own. History may see it as the place where the lion retired to lick his wounds. But just as his absence is more substantial than most people's presence, so Churchill's relaxation would be another man's career.

Suddenly walls sprang to attention, icy dead, gables soared, wings rose. Light was created, gates were swung open to the world—and to the horror of the security men. Water ran uphill at his command, cottages (accommodation units for his growing family) grew in the grounds, he even built a small house up a tree. The energy still vibrates. So does the aristocratic disdain for good taste, the received standard, the correct thing to do.

In fact Chartwell made its debut in history as a gothic and somewhat secretive Victorian mansion. Estate agents must drool at the thought that just 50 years ago Winston Churchill bought the house and estate for £5,000. The view alone would cost twice as much now.

## Amin's curious war

from STANLEY MEISLER, Nairobi, Friday

TO make sense out of this week's border skirmish between Uganda and Tanzania troops, start with the case of the Chinese body. It reflects all the confusion, mistakes and personal bitterness that have characterised relations between Uganda and Tanzania for more than six months.



PRESIDENT AMIN

Chinese ones? Nyerere asked. He concluded that Amin only had the bodies of Ugandan soldiers who had been killed by other Ugandan soldiers.

Both the Tanzanians and Ugandans agree that the incident began on August 24 when four Ugandan soldiers crossed the border, either to buy tea or draw water from a well. Technically, this was odd behaviour on the part of the Ugandans. After all, it was the Ugandan Government, not the Tanzanian Government, that had closed the border.

After the four soldiers were arrested by the Tanzanians, Ugandan troops crossed the border an hour or two later to rescue them.

Communications and bureaucratic decision-making are so slow in Africa that it is inconceivable that either the President's office or army headquarters in Kampala could have received the news and then made the decision to rush troops in to Tanzania in only an hour or two. In short, it is possible that some local army officer made the grave decision to invade Tanzania simply because he wanted to rescue four friends.

Observers here doubt that the skirmish will lead to full-scale fighting between the tiny armies of the two countries. Ugandan troops left Tanzania two days after the incident.

## Unspeakable

THE TALE of Timmy, an unusually handsome Persian cat (and that, really was the creature's name), Timmy was charged by the Essex Hunt outside his master's bungalow at Little Canfield last December, and was all but eaten by the hounds.

## Encore

REPRISE, for the Theatre National Populaire in Paris, which has at last settled the long-running dispute between its director, Georges Wilson, and the French Minister of Culture, Jacques Duhamel. It looked as if the theatre would close for good this year.

## Spy rise

MR PAPADOPOULOS'S Cabinet reshuffle, a game in which the colonel himself whizzed up all the ladders while his old chums slid down all the snakes, has given his Ministerial team a largely civilian and technocrat flavour.

## Acerbity

FOOTNOTE, to David Holbrook's campaign to persuade the vice-presidents of the Advisory Centre for Education to resign—a circular letter from Holbrook has already led to the resignation of the Archbishop of Liverpool, and sent him on his way, a part in the resignation of Lord James.

## MISCELLANY

### Mare's nest

REMEMBER how the conspiracy theory ran, after President Gafaty abducted the two leaders of the failed Timmy 210. Labour to buy a new cat, £1. Car allowance to collect replacement kitten, in an Austin 1300, 45 miles at 3d a mile; and an allowance for the time spent on the transaction at 8s 6d an hour (old money). Plus £2 for the new cat. But no written apology.

### Raj sinks

HEAVY rains are now washing away the last vestiges of the British Raj in India. Simla, once the summer seat of the Raj and thereby the queen of the Indian hill stations, has now suffered huge cracks in its roads and buildings. The hill station itself has begun to sink slowly.

### Spies

On somewhat tenuous evidence Holbrook has decided that ACE is helping to force pornography—his current bête noire—down the throats of the young. Without the author's permission, Holbrook quoted in his circular a private letter from Sir Nevill Mott—famous for his scientific work at the Cavendish and a long-time supporter of ACE. Mott had written to the editor of "Where," complaining that the journal had been over-kill and to "The Little Red Schoolbook."

### Encore

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# RACING GUARDIAN

## Rock Roi loses the Ascot Gold Cup

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

who yesterday landed his Nap and Next Best — GREAT UNCLE PORTER (8-1) and CAPTAIN ROSE (5-4). The Guardian Nap, LAZY GREY, also won, at 3-1.

Just 10 weeks and one day after victory in the Ascot Gold Cup, Rock Roi lost the race and as placed last at a Jockey Club inquiry in London yesterday, this was because of a "dope" had been found in his urine after the race. His trainer, Peter Walwyn, was fined £100.

Peter Walwyn, however, has since this for his own part, the money was £1,243 and Dunne and Keith loses the same amount, who gain are owner Mrs. Walwyn, trainer Arthur Rodgers, and jockey Geoff Lewis, the sections of *Random Shot* who was swarded the race. That the ope had no effect on the result as shown in the Goodwood Cup, when Rock Roi beat *Random Shot* by double the distance.

But for the "dope" case about use of a substance, the Northern alder, Arthur Stephenson, was fined £300.

It was explained to me that the delay in starting with the case was due to the difficulty in collecting expert scientific witnesses "to give evidence, to the fact that the sections of the race were automatically disqualified if a "dope" was found in any of their charges. "We have certainly moved, quickly, a long way since then, but the Jockey Club will have to decide once and for all the dif-

ference between a stimulant and a veterinary prescribed aid to better health. If necessary, a horse must not be given any veterinary treatment internally or with a hypodermic for 10 days before a race. It is a very difficult subject on which to adjudicate, but something will have to be done.

In this case, the Stewards accepted that Walwyn had followed his veterinary surgeon's instructions, acquired him at any cost, and that he had given his head to all blame.

A statement issued on behalf of Rock Roi's owner, Colonel F. H. de Winton, said: "We are disappointed that the Ascot Gold Cup, Mr. Peter Walwyn, on the advice of his veterinary surgeon, gave Rock Roi a course of treatment of equine analgesia, a drug which contained phenylbutazone. The treatment

was intended to remedy some slight initial exertion stiffness in Rock Roi. The makers of equine analgesia suggest that its use be discontinued at least 72 hours before the race. However, Mr. Walwyn ordered that Rock Roi's final dose should be given in his 6 p.m. feed on Saturday, June 12, 1971, 118 hours before the Gold Cup. A normal course of equine analgesia treatment lasts for a week constituting a total dosage of 20 grams.

"On Mr. Walwyn's instructions,

at Goodwood this afternoon Rock Roi and his owner, Lord Rod and Ashleigh to beat in the Goodwood Mile, and there will almost surely be no betting on the race. The fact that he has proved himself the best miler in the land, and it would be a tragedy if he is beaten.

The fact that the proposition of the day will be the St. Leger candidate Falkland in the Morea Stakes. On all known form he is really superior to the opposition and many racegoers think he should start favourite for the Doncaster classic.

For my nap I choose an outsider, Asian Princess, in the Redwood Stakes (3-5). She has made much promise in the spring but has had a long lay-off.

Sequences in the final race at Windsor this evening should form a good double with *Random Shot* who would have won at Lingfield but for the waterlogged course. At Bath, Westward Ho must be given a chance in the Farham Stakes (3-5). The fact that the pace was too slow in his latest race.

At Newcastle Good Bond should carry top weight to victory in the Redwood Stakes (3-5). The fact that the pace was too slow in his latest race.

Four races—including two involving class horses — from Goodwood are on BBC while ITV are at Bath for the first four events, and at Newcastle for the first three. In all, it is an interesting afternoon's viewing.

GOODWOOD (BBC)

1.45 (1m): El Drac, who can be excused for being behind the pace at York as he was slowly out of the stalls, may prove the pick of the handicappers. He had a good run in the Great Voltigeur Stakes at Epsom, but he was out of the frame all season, is an obvious threat, while Leather King will go close if he can find his form.

2.45 (1m): Klemperer, who had an unlucky run when second to *Levanter* at York recently, looks well with 7-1 and may gain his first victory of the season.

Grillie, who found a gap in the ranks for the late to trouble *Sephorah* at Sandown, may well should take his revenge on *Sephorah* if gaining a clear passage.

2.45 (1m): Klemperer, though Tommy Rose is also in with a chance following his close third to *Levanter* in the PTS Laurels

TELEVISION SUMMARY BY SIMON CHANNON

over this course and distance last month.

3.15 (1m): This should be little more than an exercise canter for Brigadier Gerard, who is unbeaten in seven of his 10 runs in the Sussex Stakes over this course and distance last month, so Gold Rod, who appears to be a sound proposition to gain his second place, may take second place.

NEWCASTLE (ITV)

1.45 (8f): Queen's Band made a good start, but he was out of the frame all season, is an obvious threat, while Leather King will go close if he can find his form.

2.45 (1m): Klemperer, who had an unlucky run when second to *Levanter* at York recently, looks well with 7-1 and may gain his first victory of the season.

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## SPORTS GUARDIAN

## A crack in the Establishment

For the majority of Football League clubs one of the most encouraging signs for years is the rise of Sheffield United in the head of the First Division.

It is not so much that they have eight points from four matches as that they have warmed the hearts of clubs in similar "social" positions by bringing down the Establishment clubs—Leeds United, with their organisation, Everton, with all their resources, and Arsenal, the "double" holders.

What chance is there of Sheffield United following the example of Ipswich, just as unfashionable, of winning the championship next season?

Sheffield, a better team, is likely to have a better crop of youngsters than when Ipswich, under the direction of Alf Ramsey, ran away with the trophy. Yet in the decade since Ipswich won, the task has become progressively harder and the exclusive reward of the band who now form the First Division's "Super League".

No doubt Sheffield United will be overhauled, but a good start is invaluable when the going is tough. Would Crystal Palace be had they not been among the leaders early last season? At this point last year Leeds led Liverpool, Arsenal, Manchester City, Chelsea and Derby County. Sheffield United were ninth from the bottom of the Second Division.

Today Manchester United are a point behind Sheffield United and the great horde of Manchester United supporters are rejoicing that their heroes, quite often believed to be drowsy at the beginning of every season, are under Frank O'Reilly, having their best start for eight years. Considering that, because of crowd misbehaviour, they have not yet played at Old Trafford

## Albert Barham on today's football

That start is all the more commendable. Today's Wolverhampton Wanderers will need more than hope to inflict on United their first defeat of the season in the League, for Wolves have a doubt about the fitness of Munro to the centre of the defence. In the centre of the attack Douglas returns while United hope to have Law fit. There seems to be no reason for a surprise home defeat of Sheffield United by West Bromwich while Arsenal, defeated by United in the midweek, must seek out a victory over Stoke at Highbury to restore their image. But you don't change a good side," said Bertie Mee, Arsenal's manager, announcing the same team.

Bell, having recovered from an operation to free a trapped nerve in his knee, plays for the first time this season for Manchester City at Maine Road against Tottenham Hotspur, who hope to have Peters in the side. There is a lot of confidence around White Hart Lane this season, for Spurs, though they have won only one of their four matches, are unbeaten.

Ipswich also are unbeaten, having five points, the same number as Spurs. Today they meet Leeds at Elland Road. Leeds, like Manchester United, have been under the additional handicap of having to play all their matches away from Elland Road. They will be without Giles, their scheming number 11, and Jones, the hard-working centre-forward.

At Derby—joint third in the table with Liverpool—Palme, the Southampton captain, plays his 600th game for the club. Derby recall Hennessey, who was rested from the midweek game. One of the hardest matches since they gained promotion confronts Leicester City. They are at Anfield where Liverpool, having given London something to remember in their majestic dismissal of Crystal Palace, will be a team. Leicester have Samuela fit again to scheme in midfield.

In London, in spite of some remarkably poor records by Chelsea, West Ham United and Crystal Palace, there are few changes made. Chelsea have been hard hit by injury, the latest being McCreadie and Weller, but Hudson is fit as Chelsea visit Huddersfield hoping for their first victory. West Ham, yet to score a goal, are unchanged against Everton at Upton Park. There is doubt about the fitness of Harvey in Everton's midfield.

Outspoken Crystal Palace, beaten in three successive matches, recall McCormack against Nottingham Forest, who were more outspoken supporters have been calling for the resignation of Matt Gillies after recent bad results.

In the Second Division the wheels of fortune have turned and made Sheffield Wednesday the underdogs in the city. They stand bottom of the division with no points and a goal against Stoke after recent bad results.

At the European Championships, the 800 metres runner, but Lowe, a medal winner at Helsinki faces Hildegard Falck, the world record holder who fell in that race.

Miss Inkpen's Fosbury Flop can be improved when she has to arch her back another inch can be added to her British record. The women's 1500 metres is a race for experience by Joao Allison. She recorded her fastest time, 4min 14.8sec, in Helsinki but was really out of touch with the medal winners of whom Ellen Titus runs this weekend.

This seems then the opportunity to stay with the tiny German girl and hope that she can hold on. If Mrs Allison can think in terms of running two 800 metres races together then she may force a breakthrough to something under 4min 10sec.

The men's match may be lost by twenty points, the women's may be able to cut that gap back in the track and the steep climb where the points could go 8-3 either way, and the 400 metres, where Peter Gabbett will run until he drops, are events in which there is uncertainty. But these and other events are largely in Britain's favour for there can be little hope of pulling back in the field.

Unless the Germans fall well short of their present form in the British discus, javelin and hammer throwers must exceed, by a considerable amount, the United Kingdom record in each of these events. The only field event which Britain are likely to win in the men's match is the long jump.

The women's match looks even bleaker. In fact Sheila Sherwood and Barbara Inkpen could even here the second strings may be called upon. There may be moments for home cheers but at the time for counting points the picture will emerge that Britain is still deficient in most of the skills and techniques of athletics.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME  
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# BEA takes planes out of Belfast

BEA has suspended all overnight stops at Belfast Airport and BALPA, the pilots' union said last night that it hoped other airlines would follow suit.

A BEA spokesman said: "We are not going to continue with our overnight stops because of the situation out there. This does not mean all flights to Belfast are suspended—just that aircraft will no longer stop there."

Earlier this month BALPA declared Belfast a "hostile area" and said that it would support pilots who refused to fly there. Yesterday's suspension follows requests by three BEA captains who asked to be relieved from having to stay overnight.

Aldergrove, 14 miles from Belfast is the sixth largest airport in Britain and deals with one million passengers a year.

**BORDER CHECKS:** Troops yesterday launched "Operation Stop Gap" designed to catch men who escaped when internment was introduced and who are now trickling back over the border. Helicopters will be used to airlift half a dozen marines to set up road blocks after the wanted men have been spotted.

The first three swoops were on roads leading to Coleraine. **BOYCOTT:** The Social Democratic and Labour Party Opposition at Stormont yesterday called for a total boycott on the buying of British goods. It also urged American trade unions to refuse to handle British imports and the withdrawal of Irish capital from British-controlled banks and merchant houses.

An SDLP statement said the proposals were to stop "internment, maltreatment, and torture directed against one section of the Northern Irish population." **AID PLEA:** The Irish Republic needs an international aid programme to raise economic standards to those in the North, Mr Charles Haughey, the Republic's former Finance Minister, said in Dublin yesterday.

The programme, which should also rebuild the riot-damaged areas of Ulster, would reassure the dominant Unionists that economic standards would not fall in any political reunification, said Mr Haughey. **22,500 RAIDS:** Gunmen took nearly £2,500 in three raids in Belfast yesterday. Three men with revolvers walked into a car accessory firm's office and stole £330; A gang held up a man and a woman delivering wages; and five armed men stole £1,500 from a heating engineers in Great Patrick Street.

**BERNADETTE:** Miss Bernadette Devlin, Independent MP for Mid-Ulster, is expected to leave hospital with her baby today. She gave birth to a 6lb 2oz girl on Monday. "Mother and child are doing well," the hospital said.

**FUNERAL:** About 100 villagers joined family mourners when

## Search for man with dog

Bristol police think a mongrel bitch named Tina may help them find Mr Brian Mahboub, wanted for interview in connection with the death of Mrs Elizabeth Fisher.

Mrs Fisher, aged 47, a widow, was found in an alcove in Mr Mahboub's flat in Brigstocke Road, Bristol, on Wednesday night. She had been dead for a week. Mr Mahboub has also been missing for a week. Police think his dog Tina is with him. They are still awaiting a pathologist's report on the cause of Mrs Fisher's death.

Private George Crozier, who was shot by a sniper, was buried near his parents' home at Cowlam near Driffield, Yorkshire, yesterday.

Mr Harry Beggs, aged 23, who died in Wednesday's explosion at the Electricity Board headquarters in Belfast, was also buried yesterday. A large crowd later followed the funeral procession to the cemetery.

Continued from page one  
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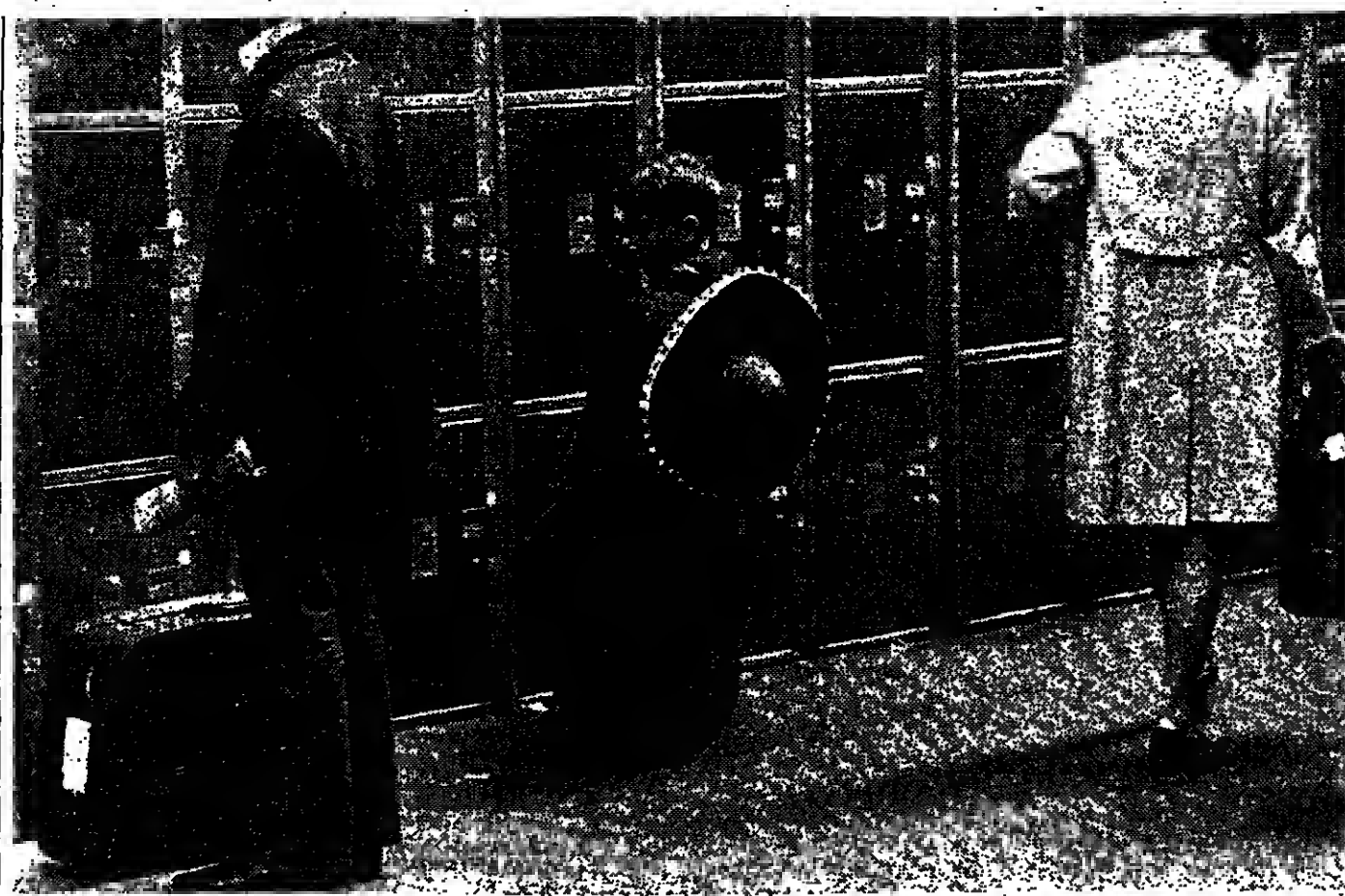
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A holiday trophy on display among the arrivals and departures at Victoria yesterday

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## Gunned down

Police early yesterday began a search by floodlight for clues to the killing of an estate manager, shot through the head only 300 yards from his home at Colney Heath, Hertfordshire.

Mr John Orde, aged 35, was shot several times on his way home to Tyttenhanger Farm on Thursday night, from a visit to Mr Sam Legerton, a magistrate and the owner of the 1,100-acre estate he managed.

Mr Legerton, a former army colleague of the ex-major, found the body in a field off Cources Road after a worried phone call from Mrs Eva Orde that her husband had not returned home. Detectives sealed off the field and started their search under floodlights.

Mrs Orde—said by neighbours to be seriously ill—was under sedation yesterday. Relatives were travelling to the South Coast to break the news of the tragedy to the couple's 10-year-old son, on holiday.

Mr Orde, who lived at the farm with his wife, son, and daughter, went to work on the estate when Mr Legerton took it over from his father.

## Davies nibbles at plan for UCS

Continued from page one  
made by Mr Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, which might have led to the whole of UCS being saved. Mr Kelly blamed the shop stewards yesterday for their intransigent position on redundancies, but Mr Jimmy Reid, leader of the UCS shop stewards, said they were willing to bargain with anyone. "Intransigence and inextinguishable words I would use to describe other people's positions," he said.

There were signs yesterday that the "work-in" at the yards was not proceeding to the original plan. On the first unofficial pay day for redundant employees who have continued working, Mr Sam Barr, acting chairman of the shop stewards committee, said that men would not receive an average wage as previously announced.

Instead, they would get "enough money to survive any hardship they might be confronted with. Amounts would be fixed when the men explained their domestic circumstances to the committee."

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## Attempt to delay UCS liquidation

By JOHN KERR  
An attempt to delay the liquidation of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders was made yesterday in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, by Thomson Shipcranes Limited, Greenock, one of the companies main creditors.

Lord Leslie, the Vacation Judge, ordered that application for a stay of liquidation be advertised in Court procedure allows seven days for interested parties—who could include other creditors and Mr Robert C. Smith, the liquidator—to lodge answers.

Yesterday's application will not of itself interfere with the liquidation proceedings already under way. It is the culmination of a campaign by Mr John Thomson, whose firm's share of the UCS liabilities is £171,000 to keep the four yards in a group intact in July, he claims to have the support of about 500 of the 2,000 ordinary unsecured creditors for schemes that would save liquidation.

Mr Thomson proposed that creditors should freeze for months demands for payment of goods supplied before the appointment of a liquidator, should continue to make supplies available against the liquidator's guarantee of payment. Workers, he said, should accept a wage freeze for a year, given a guarantee of work during that time, avoid double-shift working, avoid redundancies. A Government loan to bridge the transition period to profitable operation and a planned programme of restructuring in the yard completed the scheme.

On this basis, Mr Thomson says he is convinced that four yards could be made profitable and increase the number of jobs. The object of the application for a stay of liquidation is to prevent any disposal of assets by the liquidator for a period of three months. These alternatives are considered.

Mr Thomson discussed plans with Mr Gordon Campbell, Secretary of State for Scotland earlier this week, and hopes to see Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, so he also intends to raise his proposal at the meeting of the creditors in Glasgow on Friday.

In the meantime, he is continuing to supply equipment to UCS, and said that he was pressed by the way they had been working in the yard.

## Yacht rescue

Newhaven lifeboat last night took off three children from a yacht, the Amberhaze, which sent a distress signal when 31 miles off Beachy Head, Sussex.

The children, aged 10, 11, and 12, were rescued by the lifeboat crew. The yacht was carrying a family of four. The children were found in the lifeboat, which was floating in the sea. The family was rescued and taken to hospital.

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## THE WEATHER

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Birmingham	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Manchester	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Edinburgh	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Glasgow	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Belfast	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Cardiff	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Bristol	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Exeter	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
London	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Birmingham	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Manchester	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Edinburgh	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Glasgow	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Belfast	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Cardiff	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Bristol	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Exeter	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0

AROUND THE WORLD (Leach reports)

Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Birmingham	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Manchester	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Edinburgh	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Glasgow	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Belfast	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Cardiff	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Bristol	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Exeter	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0

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Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Birmingham	15.5	19.6	Sunny	0.0
Manchester	15.5			